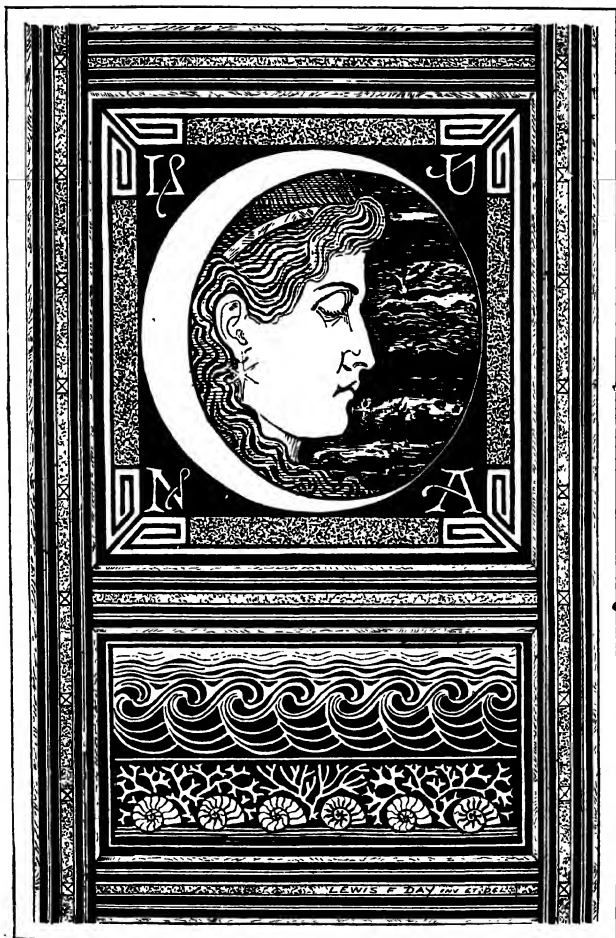


EVERY-DAY ART.



Bhudeb Mukherjee Collection

EVERY-DAY ART

SHORT ESSAYS ON THE ARTS NOT FINE,

BY

LEWIS FOREMAN DAY,

AUTHOR OF 'INSTANCES OF ACCESSORY ART,' &c.

"De gustibus EST disputandum."

NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, CHIEFLY BY THE AUTHOR

LONDON:

B. T. BATSFORD, 52, HIGH HOLBORN.

1882.

Uttarpara Jaikrishna Public Library
Accn. No. 1008 Date 26.5.95

TO THE READER.

WRITINGS on art divide themselves mainly into two kinds—the technical and the readable.

Of these the one class appeals necessarily to a limited public, and is seldom calculated to tempt a reader not deeply concerned in the subject. The other has a value chiefly literary, and scarcely appeals to the student of art.

It has been my endeavour to keep a middle course, and to find readable expression for matter which is of a more or less technical character. I have tried to present my thoughts in a form as perfect as is within the reach of one whose everyday art is not of a literary nature; but though I have not relied upon the reader's interest in ornament, my words are addressed, in the first place, to those who know, or wish to know, something of it.

Some there may be to whom these essays will not be the less interesting from the fact, that they originated in my having something to say about my art, instead of having to say something.

LEWIS F. DAY.

13, *Mecklenburg Square, London*, 1882.

NOTE.

It was impossible for me to express myself on the subject of Every-day Art, without repeating something of what I had already said in the pages of the 'Magazine of Art' and elsewhere. Whenever that has been necessary, and it has seemed to me that I could not better the words I had already used, I have allowed them to stand. But nothing has been included here without reconsideration, and revision; and in many cases I have entirely recast the original thought. By arrangement with Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, the publisher of this volume is enabled to add considerably to the number of illustrations, without proportionately increasing the price of the book.

L. F. D.

CONTENTS.

Part I.

	PAGE
ON ORNAMENT	I
"Orno, Ornas, Ornat, Ornamus, Ornatis, Ornant "	
TASTE	10
"I know what I like!"	
PAST AND PRESENT	22
"New lamps for old!"	
THE NATURE OF ART	43
"Art is man's nature."	
THE USE IN ORNAMENT	69
"Surely use alone Makes money not a contemptible stone."	
THE WORKMAN AND HIS TOOLS	87
"If you do not use the tools they use you."	
THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF IMITATION	114
"Nothing concealed that is done, but all things done to adornment."	
LEADING-STRINGS	132
"The eagle never lost so much time as when he consented to learn of the crow "	
THE RIVAL CLAIMS OF FORM AND COLOUR	144
"No man can serve two masters."	

Part II.

	PAGE
THE ART OF THE FASHION-MONGER	151
"Come; buy, buy, buy!"	
HOUSE AND HOME	160
"That our expenditure and our character are twain, is the vice of society."	
HOW TO DECORATE A ROOM	186
"Modern instances,"	
PICTURES IN THE HOUSE	218
"How many things by season season'd are To their right use and true perfection!"	
TO LADIES AND AMATEURS	249
"I too have my vocation,—work to do."	
THE ORNAMENT OF THE FUTURE	270
"In the coming by-and-by."	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Inlaid cabinet-door—Luna	3	Persian rendering of rose ..	65
<i>Frontispiece</i>		Heraldic lion	66
Instances of ornament ..	3	Heraldic dragon	67
Box-top	4	Instance of the use of	
Cut-paper ornament ..	5	stripes	75
Savage taste in ornament ..	20	Card-back design	76
Modern outcome of Etrus-		Portion of a cabinet by B.	
can ornament	24	J. Talbert	78
Style or fashion of François		Unpretending wall-paper	
Ier	25	design	79
Modern ornament which is		Painted flower-panel ..	81
not modern	28	Inlaid cabinet door-panel ..	82
Treatment of medlar, more		Sun-flower curtain border ..	84
modern than Gothic ..	29	Old Chinese embroidery ..	90
Nineteenth-century. Renais-		Portion of a stained-glass	
sance	33	window	93
Japanese ornament ..	35	Example of direct brush-	
Old German wood-carv-		work	99
ing	39	Direct and workmanlike flat	
Modern traditional orna-		carving	102
ment	41	Design suggested by Greek	
Adaptation of seaweed to		brush-work	105
ornament	46	Examples of brush-speak-	
Study of a branch of an		ing	106, 107
apple-tree	50	Example of pattern left in	
Studies of the growth of		the natural colour of the	
the apple, and adapta-		ground	108
tion of them to inlaid		Diagram showing construc-	
panel	51	tion of fret-pattern ..	109
Clematis panel	52	Example of brush-play ..	110
Panel of autumn leaves ..	53	Brush-leaf	110
Study of Marguerite daisy		Greek bud-forms	111
adapted to surface deco-		Japanese peony	111
ration	61	Japanese chrysanthemum	
Diaper of daisies	62	flowers	112
Adaptation of Tudor rose		Japanese bird	112
to stained-glass	63	Painted panel, relieved with	
Japanese rendering of rose	64	gilding	121

	PAGE		PAGE
Painted tile pattern	123	Design showing a simple solution of the difficulty of decorating a builder's staircase	195
Wall pattern, suggestive of painted tiles	125	Dining-room sideboard ..	196
Instance of frank acceptance of the lead-lines in window-glazing	131	Frieze decoration	197
Study in design, showing the use of colour in emphasising only some of the forms	137	Processional frieze of great painters	199
Grotesque, appliqué in figured damask	139	Simple stencilled dado-decoration	201
Heraldic curtain design—executed for Windsor Castle	141	Painted door-panel	209
Etruscan goldsmith's work ..	157	Scheme for arrangement and decoration of a room ..	216
Painted wall-panel	164	Decorative picture-panel ..	223
Door decoration	168	Strongly-defined decorative panel	231
Painted frieze	170	Scheme for lessening the unsightliness of tilted picture-frames	238
Simple ceiling decoration ..	173	Painted window-panes	253
Border	175	Straight-lined fireplace design	255
Strawberry panel	183	Design for piano-front ..	258
Music-room windows	190	Adaptation of oak to ornament	261
Hall and staircase paper ..	192	Cabinet panels	263
Dado paper for a hall	193	Unpretending tile-painting ..	265
Diagram of a staircase as the builder left it	194		

ERRATA.

Page 6.—Top line, for “omnipotent,” read “omnipresent.”

„ 110.—Thirteenth line from bottom of page, for “material forms,” read “natural forms.”

PART I.

EVERY-DAY ART.

PART I.

ON ORNAMENT.

“Orno, Ornas, Ornat, Ornamus, Ornatis, Ornant.”



ORNAMENT is the art of every-day. The great picture galleries may be likened to the temples of art, whither devout worshippers, and others less devout but no less anxious to pass for pious, resort only at intervals. So, also, a treasured painting may be the shrine at which a man offers up in private the incense of his admiration. But every day and all day long we breathe the atmosphere of ornament. There is no escape from its influence. Good or bad, it pervades every object with which our daily doings bring us in contact. We may, if we choose, keep away from picture galleries

and not look at pictures ; but, our attention once turned to ornament, we can no longer shut our eyes and decline to take heed of it, though there are all about us forms of it which every cultivated man would evade at any cost if he could. It may be to us a dream of beauty or a horrible nightmare, but we cannot shake it off. At every turn in life we come face to face with some fresh phase of it.

The question of ornament is, therefore, neither insignificant nor one that has significance only for the wealthy few. Neither is it a matter which concerns only those who take some interest in art, since we are all of us, however little inclined towards the arts, alike compelled to ornament our dwellings, our belongings, and ourselves.

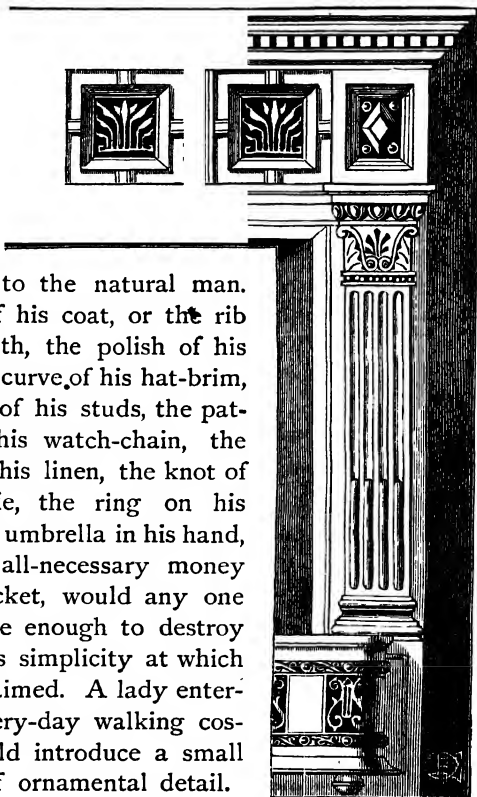
Imagine for a moment how a man would set about furnishing a house without art. In the first place the house itself would need to be built for him, and not a door, or window-frame, or chimney-piece, not so much as a fire-grate, door-knocker, or area-railing, but would have to be made to his express order. The furniture, from the door-scraper to his easy chair, would in like manner have to be designed for him ; and it is doubtful whether the markets of the known world would suffice to supply the necessary utensils, implements, and household vessels, all innocent of ornament. Were this at last accomplished, the first time he entered it he himself would introduce

within its walls the inevitable decoration—unless, indeed, he put off on the door-step the clothes that the

usages of society have determined to be necessary appendages to the natural man.

The cut of his coat, or the rib of the cloth, the polish of his boots, the curve of his hat-brim, the shape of his studs, the pattern of his watch-chain, the starch of his linen, the knot of his necktie, the ring on his finger, the umbrella in his hand, even the all-necessary money in his pocket, would any one of them be enough to destroy the artless simplicity at which he vainly aimed. A lady entering in every-day walking costume would introduce a small museum of ornamental detail.

You cannot so much as accept the present of a box of



Instances of ornament.

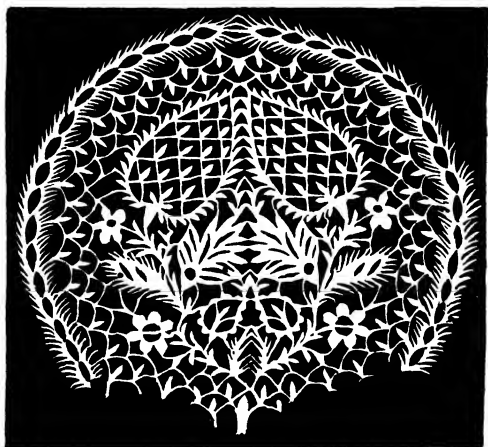
Elvas plums without at the same time receiving food for thought on ornament. There is the pattern of red and green printed on the paper with which it is covered, bearing distinctly the date of its design upon it, and illustrating the very simplest form of



Box-top.

printing. Something might be said also as to the relation of its stripes to the circular shape of the box. Then we find inside a disc of cut paper, delightfully naïve in its perforation, and exemplifying to perfection the adaptation of design to the method of its

execution. No less suggestive of the scissors are the shreds of tinsel mingled with the plums ; and the barbaric richness of their effect in the box is admirable. But there is a warning in them, too. They have a way of adhering to the fruit ; and you



Cut-paper ornament.

relish the tinsel less when it gets between your teeth.

The love of decoration is not a characteristic peculiar to this year of grace. Ornament dates back to the rudimentary stage of the human race. If we were to trace it to its beginnings, we should find ourselves in Eden—or in monkeydom. To-day

it is omnipotent among us; and we can scarcely conceive a "coming race" without ornament.

The association of art with every common object of daily use seems to be in the natural order of things. It was so in Ancient Greece and Rome, and during the Renaissance. The ruder Gothic craftsmen and the earlier Egyptians and Assyrians were no exceptions to the rule. So also the Arab artists, all over the Eastern world, delighted to find in every branch of handiwork excuse for the elaboration of ingenious ornament. Even among the aborigines of Mexico, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands, we find that every opportunity for ornament was seized, necessity guiding it into the way it should go. It was only during a period of almost utter dearth of art among us, in the eighteenth and first half of the present centuries, that the idea was entertained that use and ornament were in any sense antagonistic. The result of attempting to draw the line between use and ornament, as if the two were not to be reconciled, was that ornament, which is irrepressible, struck out on its own account, and, unrestrained by sober use, indulged in all the extravagance and excess which the better taste of the last few years has "scotched" but scarcely killed.

Perhaps we may assume, since there is usually some ground in fact for every fiction, that it was the perversion of ornamental art among civilised

nations, subsequent to the degradation of Renaissance design, which led to the idea that use and ornament were incompatible. Let us hope that the recurrence to a better style of decorative design among us in this generation, and a truer appreciation of the end and object of ornament, will finally overturn this fallacy; so that not even the most practical and prosaic person shall be able to rest in the belief that use and ornament are independent one of the other. For decoration is, or should be, art controlled by common sense.

It is beyond dispute that the influence of our every-day surroundings must affect us, and possibly they influence us much more powerfully than we are accustomed to suspect. That some among us should be doomed to live without beauty is deeply to be deplored; such poor creatures may find relief in deadening the sense of beauty within them, but it can never be quite the same thing to us whether we live in the midst of beauty or of ugliness.

Æsthetic culture is not the high-road to all the virtues, and, indeed, certain of the vices have been known to infest it. Neither, on the other hand, is there any special grace in ugliness. Art is only utterance. It must express something; and the vital question is, what does it express? The daily association with honest, manly, real work, with graceful fancy, individual character, and refined art, must exert on us an influence less demoralising

than the continual contact with falsity, pretence, and affectation. The fact that we may be wholly unconscious of the influence about us does not destroy its effect. The fresh air is tonic, whether we feel it to be so or not ; and the germs of disease that emanate from a foul atmosphere are none the less fatal, though our nostrils be not sufficiently delicate to make us aware of the poison we breathe.

The low condition to which ornament had fallen until within the last twenty or thirty years, accounts fully for the slight esteem in which it has come to be held ; and there is little doubt that improved design will in time restore to decoration the prestige that attached to it as a matter of course in days when art and handicraft were scarcely distinguishable, and easel pictures were not accounted the be-all and end-all of art. Those were days when artists of eminence did not disdain to do work which is now left to mechanics, and even owed sometimes their distinction to success in it. Already there is a current of reaction in this respect, and perhaps even a danger that the cause of decorative art may be swamped in a wave of fashion, to be left presently high and dry beyond the reach of public sympathy. However that may be, popular interest in the industrial or rather the decorative arts appears to be growing ; and there is some ground for hope that the change may be

lasting, inasmuch as this interest is no new thing, but a recurrence to that catholic appreciation of the arts which has characterised all periods when art has thriven. To-day's interest in decorative art may be only a fashion. It is more encouraging to believe that yesterday's apathy was but an episode.

TASTE.

“I know what I like!”



It is characteristic of decorative art that it depends almost as much upon the critical as upon the creative faculty of the artist. More than any other art it depends upon taste; and by that test it stands or falls. It is taste that determines—what is it that it does not determine in decoration? It

settles in the first place whether there shall be decoration at all, of what kind it shall be, and how executed, where introduced, and to what extent.

It prescribes what is wanted, what is admissible, and what is becoming. Not one of these questions can be solved without reference to it. Every work of applied art is a problem, and the most important factor in its solution is taste.

This, too, is worthy to be remembered, that whilst we judge of a man's power by the height of his highest achievement, we measure his taste less generously, not even according to the average of his work, but by his weakest. When once an artist has succeeded in producing a powerful impression, it survives many failures. We point to his great work and say: That shows what he could do! But a single false step in taste is fatal; it is difficult to believe any more in the certainty of a judgment that has once been flagrantly at fault; we think always of the man's failure, and wonder: How can he ever have let that pass?

There is unconscious recognition of the supremacy of the faculty in the tacit assumption that every educated man or woman is *de facto* already gifted with taste. So firmly is this infatuation rooted in men's minds that it amounts to an insult to question their authority in this respect. Is not every alderman a man of taste? We have all of us met ere now the worthy gentleman who "knows what he likes," and who announces that incontrovertible fact with a self-satisfaction which seems to imply that really it is no slight merit in him that he knows no more. It would be, of course, the height

of rudeness to suggest in answer, that his preference did not of necessity argue excellence. But why is it that in this matter of art a man, even while admitting that he knows nothing of the subject, will protest that he is none the less competent to give judgment? He would hesitate with regard to any other subject to pit his ignorance against the special knowledge of an expert.

The confusion in men's minds is owing in part to a confusion of the different senses in which the word is used. Bad taste may mean bad breeding, and no one cares to be accused of that. Again, taste may be understood to signify liking, and in respect to liking every man must be a law to himself. There is no disputing on that point. Even though it be raw spirit that we prefer to mellow wine, or crude combinations of red, blue, and yellow that we like better than any subtle harmony of colour, we have a perfect right to our preference. Whether by announcing it we show discrimination or expose our ignorance, concerns no one but ourselves.

In reference to art there should be no mistake about the meaning of the word. Liking is one thing, and taste quite another. One may heartily dislike a work of art, and yet acknowledge that it is good; and the faculty that enables us to realise that fact is taste. A competent critic, if he be honest, admits in calmer moments that his judgment is biassed by personal predilection, and that he is

not unerring. It is reserved for the average English gentleman to assume calmly that his likes and dislikes constitute good and bad in art—only in art. In other respects he is sane enough. He does not argue with his solicitor or pretend to prescribe to his physician. He goes to them for advice, and whether he acts upon it or not, the fact that he is prepared to pay for it argues that he attaches some value to it. It is true that society does not insist that a man should be versed in the law or in medicine, and that it does demand that he should be able to converse about art. Society, by the way, appears to be quite innocent of what nonsense he talks when he begins. If for a moment he could but see himself as artists see him!

The expression of a man's honest preference, without prejudice and without affectation, is valuable in proportion to his experience and character; and there is no particular reason why he should keep it to himself; but the cool way in which those who never held a brush since the days of their childhood pretend to determine what is good and bad, "well painted," or "out of drawing," would be amusing, if it did not stand in the way of all true appreciation of what they are talking about. Lookers-on see the best of the game, it is true, but not unless they know its rules. For every fault that the mere *dilettante* really discovers in a work of art, there are possibly a dozen merits that he fails to detect; and

if he flatters himself that he has detected precious qualities in a work unrecognised by the profession, the probable reason for its neglect (if it have indeed the merit he sees) is that it is marred by grave faults of execution of which he has no suspicion. It would be only decently modest in him to assume that, whenever he differs from an artist as to a matter of art which he has himself not particularly studied, he is in the wrong ; for the artist probably has studied it. Directly we go beyond the expression of personal opinion, and venture to say what is good or bad, we assume the function of critic, an assumption which can only be justified by the knowledge and experience that come of diligent and earnest study.

There is no more common pretence than that of a knowledge of art ; and though the affectation is evident at once to those who really know, it is difficult to prove to those whom it has duped, how hollow it is. The best in art can only be demonstrated by appealing to faculties that comparatively few persons possess, and that still fewer have cultivated. Ignorance mostly pays a penalty of some sort, and the payment buys knowledge. The man whose palate is not so delicate but that he enjoyed the wine he drank last night, may be convinced, if only by the logic of this morning's headache, that it was not of the best, and begin to mistrust his judgment accordingly ; but the indulgence in ignorance of art pays no such

obvious toll—there is no headache afterwards. It seems almost ungracious to attempt to persuade a man that he has purchased a vile work of art ; and his vanity, and the want of discernment that permitted the purchase, together, make his enlightenment all but impossible. The thing remains before his eyes, henceforth further to vitiate his sense of what is beautiful. “After all,” says the popular fallacy, “it is a matter of taste !” But taste is not a personal matter. It is no more mere preference than judgment is mere opinion. It is as rare as it is supposed to be common. It implies not only artistic feeling and critical power, but their cultivation too. Failing artistic sympathy, we miss the very aroma of the art we profess to judge ; without critical faculty we are inevitably led away by our feelings ; and without experience we are in danger of mistaking molehills for mountains, never having seen such a thing as a mountain.

In all his work the artist shows something of himself. We see the man behind the artist : he betrays himself by his silence as well as by his utterance, by what he leaves undone as well as what he does. But if this be true of the artist's personality, it is still more true with regard to his culture ; and it is the evidence in a man's work of natural artistic tact, *plus* cultivation and experience, that we distinguish as taste.

It might well be supposed that taste, being only the controlling and not the creative or manipulative

Uttarpara Jaikrishna Public Library
 Accn. No. 1008 Date 26.5.95

faculty, might be a common attribute of the more refined and cultivated class of amateurs ; and it is so far true that a man of culture and an amateur is far more likely to err on the side of timidity and safety than on that of powerful but vulgar effect. But the fact remains that the mere looker-on does not educate himself in anything like the degree that the worker does. You may look at a thing fifty times, and carefully too ; yet when you come to copy it you find that you had not seen half that was there. With rare exceptions, a man who has not been himself a practical workman, does not really know much about art workmanship ; he errs through ignorance ; probably he adopts at second hand the theories of another who has at least knowledge enough to impose his dicta upon him ; his experience is limited, his eye untrained, and his judgment mere impulse or fancy. How astonishingly crude is the criticism of persons who are, except in art, cultivated ! They do not even know what an artist means when he talks of vulgarity in his craft. Coarse language and loud tones, mincing affectation and pretence, offend them ; but they would be startled to be told that the brutal workmanship, the crude colours, the mechanical affectation of finish, and the pretentiousness of cheap show, which are to be found broadcast in their drawing-rooms, are simply vulgar. The cultivated amateur has a general idea that anything very powerful in effect approaches vulgarity. He will

scarcely dare to like it till it has received the stamp of critical approval. He judges a picture mainly according to its subject. The painting of a fish-monger's shop or an old woman peeling potatoes, may well be vulgar, he thinks ; but how can there be any vulgarity in the representation of neatly combed cows and other very clean cattle ? or in devotional subjects that are conventionally correct, smooth, shiny, and altogether pretty ? He thinks always more of the story than of its treatment. His criticism is as that of one who should praise an author for his taste in never using a *word* "that may offend," when the whole tenor of his writing, his very style itself, is pervaded by an undisguisable taint of commonness.

The amateur can know little of the self-restraint of the craftsman, which, to a fellow-craftsmen, is so obvious in his work ; and it is this self-restraint, this holding always a strict balance between facility and fitness, that constitutes the crowning difficulty of ornamental design. Power is proverbially impatient of restraint, and taste, in its turn, is always half afraid of force ; * yet it is on the reconciliation of this impatience with this fear that admirable decoration must depend. Some ornament is too feeble to provoke hostility ; none is so powerful as to be independent of taste.

* "Warum will sich Geschmack und Genie so selten vereinen ?
Jener fürchtet die Kraft ; dieses verachtet den Zaum."

Goethe.

Nor can we confidently depend either on the teaching of nature or of ancient ornament to direct us, for it is taste that first enables us to turn their teaching to account. What is admirable in nature is not always equally to be admired in art, and the affectation of what was once true in taste ceases to be tasteful. The modern attempts to reproduce what was beautiful in old work are for the most part coarse or meaningless, or both at once. Compare the tenderness of one of Lippi's angel heads with the insipidity of the saints of recent manufacture; or the earnestness of Early Gothic sculpture with the heartlessness of our parodies of it. No matter how grotesque the carving of old gurgoyles and stall-seats, we delight in the quaintness, though there be nothing else to admire in them; we are not easily shocked by the inconsistencies of the simple mason, who believed in something very like the imps that he introduced into his work, and who scarcely

“ Knew but that the God who doth create
 And animate the whole,
 might appear
 In manifestive brightness, and array
 His being in the form the holy artist framed.”

At any rate, we imagine some such feeling in the Gothic mason, and the sentimental interest that clings to the old work renders it sacred to us; but the nineteenth century affectation of ancient art is

doubly hateful to us, that we look back tenderly on the past, that we look hopefully forward to the future. Such affectation would not be tolerated for a moment in literature. We are content to enjoy the curiously homely and prosaic imagery of the religious poetry of the seventeenth century without travestying it. Fancy a modern imitation of George Herbert !

It is curious to observe how little correspondence there is between the progress of civilisation and of taste. Each appears to have gone its own way quite independently of the other.

Much of the reticence of old-world ornament is due to a kind of intuitive taste, which reveals, however, rather the simplicity of the workman, and the rudimentary nature of his appliances, than any self-restraint in him. His sense of fitness is undisturbed by any idea of even the possibility of imitating natural effects. He is quite unconscious of the excellence of his ornament. He prefers, when he once sees it, the most tawdry of European importations to anything that is produced by his tribe. His sense of what is beautiful, moreover, stops abruptly short at what is absolutely subordinate to use. The battle-clubs and paddles of savages, their basket-work and mats, are admirable ; but their idols are, without exception, monstrously ugly, and their ideal of personal adornment is apt to culminate in the distortion and mutilation of their natural bodies.



Instance of savage taste in ornament.

The more cultivated art of the Mohammedan nations is proportionately more refined and beautiful. In this ornament the self-restraint is only in

obedience to the laws of the Prophet. It was religion that served as the bridle to Asiatic extravagance, and made Moresque art almost too evenly excellent.

In the art of the ancient Greeks, the most exquisite taste of all is shown ; and in their case it must be ascribed mainly to the degree of culture to which they had attained.

It would seem that the quality of taste, as revealed in the art of the past, may be the outcome either of simplicity, of submission, or of culture. Seeing that the times on which we have fallen are out of tune with simplicity, and since the sceptic spirit of the age has determined that obedience in us shall not be blind, it would seem as if modern taste must be rooted in culture.

PAST AND PRESENT.

“New lamps for old !”



HE estimation in which men hold the work of the past ages, progresses in a somewhat curious order. In our first ignorance we condemn it as barbarous or old-fashioned ; on a slight acquaintance we begin to be at-

tracted to it ; and by degrees we are taken captive by the charms of antiquity, and fall into a blind pedantry that can see no beauty in anything that is new. To recover from this stage of love-sickness argues a degree of native energy and independence which not all of us appear to possess.

How strangely different are the lessons that men draw from the past ! How differently they are affected by it ! One man loses his hold on principle, and is carried away in the passing current of fashion. Another is mastered by some one style, dead to the

world in general, but alive to him, alluring and fascinating him until it has taken entire possession of him, and he is no more himself but the exponent of a style that has gone by. One artist finds in the very idea of style a hindrance ; it stands in his way, and he cannot get over it. Another masters a style and bends it to his own will, compelling it to conform to his individuality and express his thought. Yet another makes use of it only as foothold for some fresh venture in art.

Something is to be said for the devotee who kneels before the past and worships. But retrospect is not art ; and it is more in the spirit of the nineteenth century to accept a given style as a starting point,—not as an end. Those who went before have doubtless left tracks which must be useful to us, and we should be wasting time, were we to insist on finding out a way for ourselves where they have trodden for us a sure path ; but we need not therefore follow them into regions which we have no want nor desire to explore ; nor need we confine ourselves entirely to the beaten way. It is well to have always a pretty clear idea as to the direction in which the high road lies ; we can wander, then, widely from it without losing our bearings ; but if we are in search of something that is not quite common-place, it will serve us perhaps more often as something to depart from than as something to follow. Old work should be no more than a starting-point for the art of any but a

student. In a certain sense we are all of us students, and always ; but we need not, for all that, suppress what little of originality there may be in us.



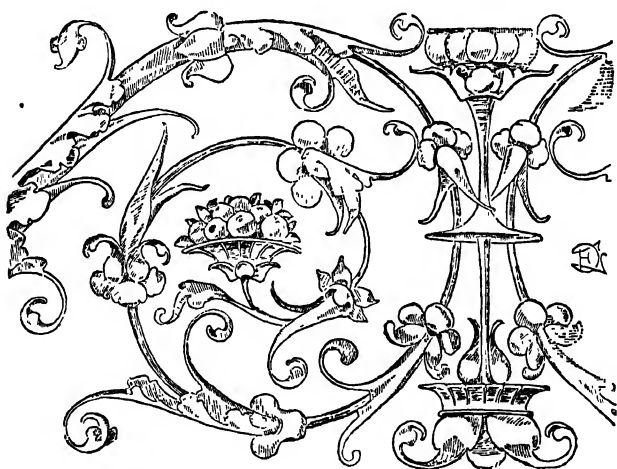
Modern outcome of Etruscan ornament.

The antiquarian interest in what is old, may easily overgrow in the mind the appreciation of what is beautiful.

One may know a good piece of smith's work when it occurs, without having traced the progress of the art from Tubal Cain to Bruce Talbert ; one may appreciate the glory of colour in stained glass, without being familiar with all that has been done from the twelfth century to the time of Burne Jones ; and, in truth—we may whisper it lowly—the men who most truly appreciate are not the

antiquaries, pedants, and compilers of catalogues, but the actual artists whom it encourages and inspires, the possible artists whom it delights and satisfies. Imagine the dead looking down in spirit on their work—would any one of them feel profoundly grateful to the critic who had assigned to

him, with whatever accuracy, his exact position in the rank of art? Yet, if that spirit had any of the artist left in him, every thrill of genuine pleasure that his work gave to an onlooker would vibrate in him again. Still, it is always those who know best who best appreciate; and in proportion to their knowledge would their appreciation be grateful to the artist's spirit.



Style or fashion of François 1^{er}

The historic "styles" of ornament might perhaps be called only so many fashions of the past; but, at all events, they were not merely of a day or of a "season." The fashion of a century ceases to be a fashion—or, if a fashion, is no longer contemptible.

The ancient styles were not pushed and puffed into ephemeral existence; they had time to grow, develop, culminate, and at last die a natural death, the new style developing itself as naturally from their remains as a fresh plant from the seed of last autumn.

Each phase of ancient ornament embodied in some degree the ideas of the people among whom it arose, although the ideas were often, like the forms of ornament, by no means original, and the people themselves had no consciousness of any particular idea at all in the art about them. From the evidence of pots and pans alone, it would be quite safe to declare a remote people simple or sophisticated, unrefined or cultivated, sensuous or ascetic, or whatever their character might have been. In every case their ornament would betray them, and all the more surely that they did not for a moment suspect that, in the manufacture of ordinary objects of every-day use, they were writing their own history for posterity. The testimony of decorative art is, again, the more valuable in that it represents, not a single class of wealthy and perhaps cultivated purchasers of pictures, sculptures, and objects of luxury, but the whole people. Everybody had need of pots and pans, and all the multitude of common things which it came so natural to decorate that the artist was scarcely aware he had left his mark upon them.

Whatever we may think of the various styles of

ornament that have come down to us, it is impossible for us to ignore them altogether. They are the various languages in which the past has expressed itself, and unless we fancy in our foolishness that we can evolve from inner consciousness something at once independent of and superior to all that has been done before our time, we must begin by some study of the ancient principles and practice. It will save time in the end. Even those who flatter themselves that it will be easy for them to take one bound into successful originality, would do well to reflect that they are more likely to succeed by stepping back a pace or two for a spring than by "toeing the line."

If there were no other reason why we should know something of past styles, it would be sufficient that, in the absence of any marked national style among us at present, we have taken to "reviving" in succession all manner of bygone styles. The ornament of to-day is to so great an extent a reflection, in some instances a distortion, of old work, that one cannot well discuss it without reference to its origin. These "revivals," irrational as they are in themselves, are not without good results. We have such a wealth of old work about us, accessible through modern facilities of travel, purchasable through modern processes of reproduction, brought to our notice by modern methods of publication, that we cannot escape their influence if we would ; and the "revivals" have involved such a

thorough study of the various styles that, when we shall have arrived at reason and begin to express ourselves naturally in the language of our own day, it will surely tell in our work to some purpose.

It is only by the widest stretch of courtesy that the greater part of modern ornament can be called design at all. There is very little but what is borrowed. Some few of the more prominent decorative artists of our time have, indeed, established



Modern ornament which is not modern.

what is to be recognised as a style of their own ; but their respective manners are probably as much the result of the study of Mediæval, Japanese,

Moresque, or Renaissance art as of their own personality. It seems as if our only opportunities for the exercise of individuality were, first, in the selection of a model, and, next, in the use we made of it. The design on the preceding page shows



Treatment of Medlar, more Modern than Gothic

influence of Greek, Gothic, and Chinese ornament; the medlar panel above is composed something in the manner of English Gothic; but in neither of them is there any thought of imitation. The days are past in which men worked in the manner traditional to their craft, knowing no other. We

have no traditions, excepting perhaps those of the particular workshop in which our apprenticeship was served ; and we soon learn that these are not as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

We are perplexed at the very beginning by the thought of what style we shall adopt. One authority declares with confidence that Gothic is the only true and living style, another is equally certain that the one and only worthy aim in art is Classic perfection ; one suggests that we should put our trust in Eastern art, another deifies the Renaissance ; and there are equally fervent apostles of the Jacobean and the later French schools. The very multitude of voices suggests the truth, that not one of these ancient styles is quite suited to our time. Some of them are worn rather threadbare, and of those that are still serviceable it is not possible that any one will fit our every modern want and fancy. The very assertion of an universal fitness, reminds us rather too forcibly of those omnipotent medicines that are advertised to cure anything, from an ache to an apoplexy. If sane men do not put their faith in a particular pill, and believe that it is equally efficacious against all ailments, still less should they blindly swallow the nostrum that one particular style of bygone art will answer all our present purposes.

Nearly all old work has something to teach us, but the more deeply we study it the more thoroughly shall we realise that side by side with

the particular merits of each style lie its particular defects. The grace which we find wanting in one style is atoned for by a strength and character which are absent from the other. One excels in form, another in colour, a third is symbolic, and a fourth sensuous; each is best in some particular, even though its individual excellence may not be of a very high order.

It would be beyond the truth to say that the principles which underlie all old work are the same. Those principles are as diverse as the temperaments and characters of the races among whom they were developed. The Egyptians loved mystery and symbolism; the Greeks carried the refinement of form to perfection; the Romans revelled in richness; the Byzantines indulged in a brilliance of colour that is yet always barbaric; the Arabs gave themselves up to the subtle interweaving of intricate detail; the artists of the Gothic period combined religious sentiment with energy of execution; and those of the Renaissance returned to the worship of beauty for its own sake. We should seek in vain elsewhere for the all-pervading symbolism that runs through Egyptian ornament, the purity of line that characterises Greek detail, or the sumptuousness that belongs to Roman scrollery. Inasmuch as all nations and all ages differ, their expression in ornament differs; and inasmuch as all nations and all ages are alike, they express themselves alike in their every-day art.

Though one race of men may be naturally disposed to remain in the grooves of tradition, and another always eager to start off on a new track, there is no race of men among whom all are exactly alike ; everywhere there have been skilful and clumsy, conscientious and dishonest workmen, and in every period of art there has been good work and bad.

Fortunately for us, the latter has most of it gone the way of bad work and perished ; so that, although in ancient art collectively we have not, as in Nature, an unerring guide, it is mainly the good that remains to us. The winnowing of old work has been done for us by the sure hand of Time.

The art of design does not consist in the slavish reproduction of classic, mediæval, or other ornamental detail. It is not enough that we are familiar with antique forms, we must make ourselves masters of the old methods, that we too may go and do, not likewise, but as good or better, if we can. Our success is more than uncertain, and, to speak frankly, we must admit that few of us are likely to approach the perfection of the best old work ; but if we rely upon copyism our failure is inevitable. Yet surely a doubtful success is to be preferred to certain failure. Slavish work is always lifeless work, and a copy is after all only a copy. Art should be studied by artists in the spirit in which Bacon said that books should be read, "not to Contradict and Confute ; Nor to Beleeve and Take for granted ;



Nineteenth-century Renaissance.

Nor to Finde Talke and Discourse; but to weigh and Consider." Like books, too, some ornament is only "to be Tasted." No great good can come of *swallowing* old work whole ; it is certain that whatever of it we take should "be Chewed and Digested."

By all means let us study old work, and that earnestly ; but do not let us be greedy over it. Many an archæologically-minded designer (if reproduction may be called design) has before now suffered from a surfeit of old examples which it was hopelessly impossible for him to digest. What wonder if the productions of such a one have all the monstrous inconsistency of a nightmare ! Archæology is a study in itself, and one that is of considerable assistance to the artist ; but it is not art, nor will it serve as a substitute for it. Individuals may affect a particular period of ancient art, but most men feel the absurdity of attempting to resuscitate among us to-day the ornament of any other time or people. What if it be the art of Egypt, in its rigid stateliness ; of Greece, in its monotonous perfection ; of Rome, with its dangerous richness ? What if it be Byzantine or Gothic ornament, earnest but bigoted ; Mohammedan design, as exquisite as it is limited ? What if it be of old Japan, with its facility not always restrained by taste ; of the Renaissance, that is responsible for the most beautiful and the most degraded in decorative

art? In no case is it possible that such art can be sufficiently in sympathy with us to serve our needs of every day. The recent reaction against the pedantry of modern Gothicism was but natural.

Men were so sick of trying to build nineteenth-century dwelling-houses according to the precedent of thirteenth-century churches and abbeys, that even the affectation of what is called "Queen Anne"

architecture

was welcome, because, being really a sort of no-style-in-particular, it allowed some freedom to the artist. The promptitude with which that liberty has been used is an indication, perhaps, of a temper to



Japanese ornament.

which a fusion of past styles into something like really characteristic modern work, may not be altogether impossible.

Although each style of ancient art has its intrinsic merit, the value of any particular style is relative, and depends upon our immediate object in study. We should not expect to find in an old Egyptian mummy-case any very marvellous degree of airy grace or elegance, nor look for quaintness and piquancy in the sculptures of the Parthenon; we should not go back to ancient Rome for purity of style, nor to Byzantium for beauty of figure-drawing; we do not expect to find freedom in Moorish art, or restraint in Japanese. If the experience of time past is to serve our turn, according to the nature of our own work we must refer to the art of the particular period or people that afforded the most perfect examples of that kind; according to our particular difficulty we should refer to the particular style of art in which it had been most satisfactorily solved. Notwithstanding the beauty of a great deal of old work (and some of it is so perfect that the mere study of its details is a sort of education in itself), there is infinitely more to be learnt from the study of ancient processes than from the worship of antique forms. Half the charm of a design vanishes at once when we discover that it is only a reflection of something better that is past and dead. We grow tired of the continual repeti-

tion of the same beautiful but long since lifeless forms. On the contrary, our respect for the consummate art, the admirable tact, the masterly treatment of material, that we find in the best old work, can but increase with closer familiarity ; here indeed we have something that is not only worthy of study, but capable of impregnating our work with no little of its own reality and manliness.

It must be confessed that we have made no very wise use of the abundant wealth of old work now so easily accessible to us all. For the most part we have simply abused the opportunities of study : we have been content to copy the handwriting of the past without attempting to decipher the meaning of the message it conveys to us. With all our boasted knowledge, we are ignorant of what is best worth knowing in the past. Not that we are so dull and stupid as would seem, not that we are simply lazy, but that we are in such haste—haste to outstrip our fellows, haste to reach notoriety, haste to make money,—that we snatch at what is obvious, and have no time to seek beneath the surface for what is best worth having.

The good that modern decoration has derived from the accumulation of examples of ancient art around us in this generation, is out of all proportion small to what it should and would have been, if we had made intelligent use of them. Manufacturers reproduce at preposterous prices laborious copies of inexpen-

sive oriental pottery, which is chiefly admirable for the ease and directness with which the artist potter produced so satisfactory a result; while they remain in contented ignorance of the secrets of the superiority of Eastern ware to the products of Staffordshire. In spite of the influx of Japanese art among us, in spite of common-sense almost, they still hold the faith of the most ignorant amateurs, that finish is only so much smoothness, that the highest art consists in the most minute elaboration. They think to imitate Etruscan terra-cotta by copying antique vase shapes, and *printing* upon them mechanical travesties of the bold and beautiful forms that flowed from the brush of the Greek so freely, that it is difficult to say exactly how much of the credit is due to the artist and how much to the brush. It is the same in almost everything. We copy the patterns of Persian carpets, while we somehow miss the charm of their colour. In all our modern Gothic furniture, where shall we find the simple but effective carving, clean, crisp, and vigorous, that enriched, almost as a matter of course, the common oak chests of two or three centuries ago? We should not dare to do so little to a panel as the old craftsmen felt to be enough. Yet the flat carving of the panel on page 39 is sufficient to be decorative. That it is not beautiful is the fault of mediæval German art.

There is perplexity in the wonderful variety of



Old German wood-carving.

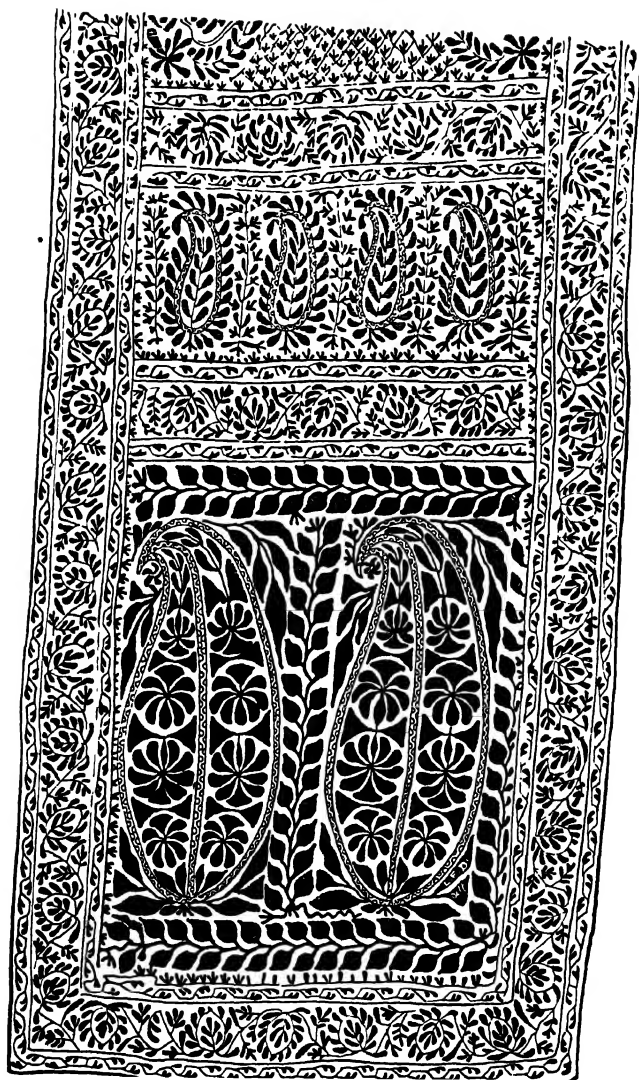
the styles of art with which we are familiar, but there is something more than perplexity : each reflects some light on the other. With all the difference between different styles of ancient ornament, there are certain characteristics common to the best, of whatever race or period. A critical ex-

amination of old work will go far to show that the best in each style is akin to what is best in all others ; even as its authors, though they differ in

type and feature as Chinaman differs from Greek, are all built upon the skeleton common to humanity. And as all races go to make mankind, all styles go to make ornament, embodying the unwritten laws of decorative design. Not that they were ever consciously followed by the artists. The grammar is compiled from the language; the language is not constructed on the lines of the grammar. Nevertheless, what is to be gathered from the practice of the masters of design may be formulated for the guidance of beginners. All arbitrary rules and dogmas are in the nature of leading-strings, irritating to a degree when once we can do without them; but small children cannot run alone, and every one is a child in art to begin with.

Of modern ornament the most perfect is that which is not modern, that is to say, such Indian, Persian, Japanese or other Eastern art ~~as is traditional~~, and has changed little or not at all during centuries.

All that we know about the ornament of the future is that it will be influenced by what has gone before. What that influence will be is matter of speculation. When we think of the diversity between ancient and modern modes of life and thought, we cannot but feel that the expression of ancient and modern art must indeed be different. Yet, when we come to reflect how near we are to the most remote of our race, and how little of novelty



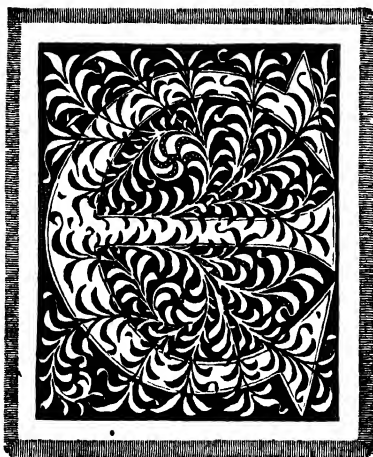
Modern traditional ornament.

there is in art, we are more disposed to believe that the elements of all possible art lie buried in the ruins of what has been.

The past is there to teach us, the present is here to work in. It is a question no less difficult than important to the designer: what is the relation of ancient precedent to modern practice?

THE NATURE OF ART.

“ Art is man’s nature.”



VERY day fresh ink is shed in the war that is perpetually waging between the followers of Nature on the one side and of Art on the other. May be the words are only so much waste of energy. There have been graver battles to as little purpose since the world began. May be the combatants, like other and more deadly adversaries, are warring under the universal banner of misapprehension, each in truth fighting against the other for much the same idea, called by a different name.

Though art is not another name for nature, artists, even the most opposed, will admit that in nature lies the source of art. The difference of opinion is as to the use or abuse of nature, as to the lesson to be

learnt from her, the one school maintaining that the whole secret of art lies in strict fidelity to fact, the other seeking to subject all art to the bondage of a narrow conventionality. The obstinacy of each party is encouraged by the adherence of the other to its own dogma ; and both fallacies are the more invincible through the alloy of truth that is in both.

The relative positions of nature and art depend very materially upon the nature of the art in question. Painter and decorator represent the two extremes of art, and there is no more prolific source of confusion than to identify one with the other.

The art of Michael Angelo, and indeed of all the great Italians of the Renaissance, was all more or less decorative ; painter and decorator may be said to meet in them ; but it is only on the summit of art that the pictorial and the decorative join hands. One may start with the idea of painting a picture, and end by making it conform to all that is necessary to decoration. Or one may begin with a decorative scheme, and carry it to the furthest point of pictorial perfection. Parnassus may be climbed from different sides ; and a man is painter or decorator, not according to the height he may have reached, but according to the side from which he set out.

There is always the broad distinction between realism and idealism in art, and in decoration it is more distinct than ever. It is not that the adherents of either theory deny the value and necessity of

nature to art. The question is not whether ornament should be natural or artificial, but : what is the natural way of treating ornament? what is the artistic way of rendering nature? It may be assumed that no one seriously believes that art is nature, and that nature is art. However dependent the one may be upon the other, they are always distinctly two. Nature is before all art, and above it, and beyond. All that gives us satisfaction in ornament existed first of all in nature, though not of necessity in the animal or vegetable kingdom. Human nature counts for something. We have long since ceased to be the unsophisticated children of nature. Art may be only *second* nature, but it is a very real one to us ; and the discussion of human affairs from the point of view of primeval simplicity, however interesting, is scarcely practical.

The world has determined that it cannot do without ornament, and if it be contrary to nature, nature, in so far as it is refractory, must be brought into subjection. Is not our whole life artificial? Whosoever takes service under the banner of art must keep in the ranks. To say that it is art which should serve under nature, is to say that ornament has no business to exist ; for ornament very clearly insists upon the precedence of art.

In the case of easel pictures it is different. The painter is restrained only within the limits of his own ability and the four sides of his picture frame. The decorator has comparatively little liberty of

Every-day Art.

invention, and yet no excuse for the lack of it. He can put in no plea for unreasoning realism. His business is to add the grace of ornament to something predetermined, if not already in existence; and the opportunity for naturalism is of the rarest occurrence. He may not say all that he could say. He has not even the privilege of silence. His art is, so to speak, in submission to one continual cross-examination. Whatever he does is more or less in answer to the question: how in this instance can art and beauty best be reconciled? His rank as a decorator will depend upon his habitual success in the solution of that problem.

The copying of natural forms is no solution, but an evasion, of the difficulty. If we would pay to Nature that sincerest flattery of imitation, we



Adaptation of seaweed to ornament.

should begin by adapting, as she inevitably would do, every form that we adopt from her to our immediate purpose. That so-called ornament which is only a copy of nature is no more natural than it is workmanlike or intelligent. Ornament is in its nature an accessory art, and must, in common-sense, be reduced to harmony with the architecture, craft, or industry with which it is associated.

We misjudge whatever we judge by a false standard, whether it be painting, to which we do injustice by comparing it with nature, or decorative art, by confounding it with pictorial. Judge ornament after its kind, consider it as ornament, and you cannot fail to see that its most essential characteristic is fitness.

There are persons to whom the necessary adaptation of natural forms to ornamental conditions is incomprehensible. It is not long since a painter, whose own work is characterised by taste, took occasion publicly to stigmatise this adaptation as "a stopping short." It may be so. Sculpture is, no doubt, a stopping short of colour, music a stopping short of words, poetry a stopping short of reality; and like them decorative art, too, stops short. But it would indicate a truer appreciation of the different arts to say, rather, that this apparent "stopping short" is really selection, a deliberate and wise rejection of the unnecessary colour, form, reality, in favour of the all-important harmony or impression to be produced. Ornament may be called, if you will, a stopping short of imitation, as

breadth a stopping short of detail. All art stops short of nature, and that intentionally; else we should have no drawings in black and white, no sculpture that stopped short of colour, no paintings stopping short of absolute relief. Waxwork would be our ideal; and, with the aid of clockwork, no need even to stop short of motion. Science and art might eventually be coupled indeed, instead of, as now, only on the headings of newspapers. What a prospect opens itself before us, ending in a vision—Art yielding at length to the fond embrace of Mechanism!

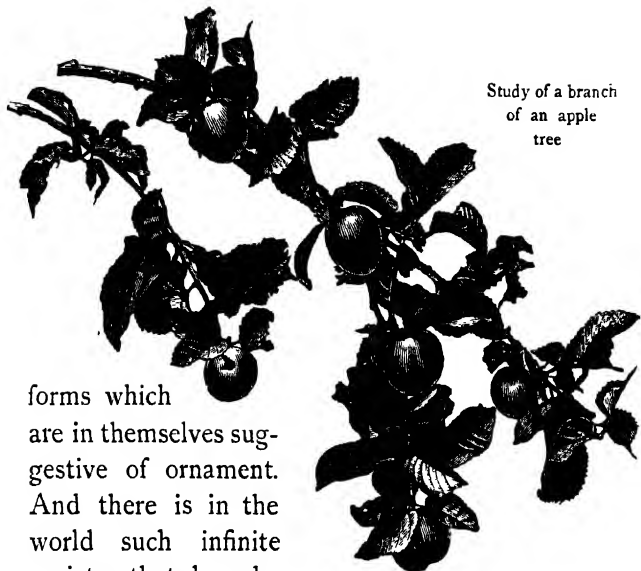
Art is compromise. The most literal of painters rejects many truths for the sake of the one truth he desires to enforce. Children and amateurs attempt to represent all that is before them. The painter makes up his mind what effect it is that he wishes to produce and sacrifices all else to that. So does the decorator. But the sacrifices due from him to purpose, place, material, and fitness, are greater. He has to choose, not between beauty and truth, but between one truth and another, and all that is contrary to his decorative purpose it is his business to suppress. Half the art of the decorator is in the faculty of selection. It is not so easy to strike a balance between beauty and use. Let any painter who may amuse himself by condescending to decoration, attempt, by the process of "stopping short," to produce a decorative work. Perhaps he will realise, after inevitable failure, that to reach

the success that seemed so easy he must retrace his steps, and travel quite a different path—difficult in proportion to its unfamiliarity.

The decorative treatment of natural forms consists neither in the violation nor in the disregard of them, but in their selection and adaptation. If familiarity with nature offer some temptation to the ornamentist, it adds, if he can only exercise restraint upon himself, and use without abusing his knowledge, immeasurably to his power. Natural details should not be left out through ignorance, but deliberately rejected. To be ignorant of nature is to miss the most fruitful source of suggestion, the most perfect and most constant illustration of fitness in treatment. What has been called a conventional treatment of floral form is too often more like a diagram than a design. There is neither art nor nature in the grouping of any number of copies of the same prim sprig of foliage round a central point, like so many spokes of a floral wheel. To dissect a plant and arrange its members on a geometric basis, is a somewhat childish idea of ornament. Dissection is useful enough in its way, but is only a preparatory study.

The illustrations overleaf show a study of an apple bough, selected examples of the growth of the tree, and the adaptation of these forms to the purpose of an inlaid panel.

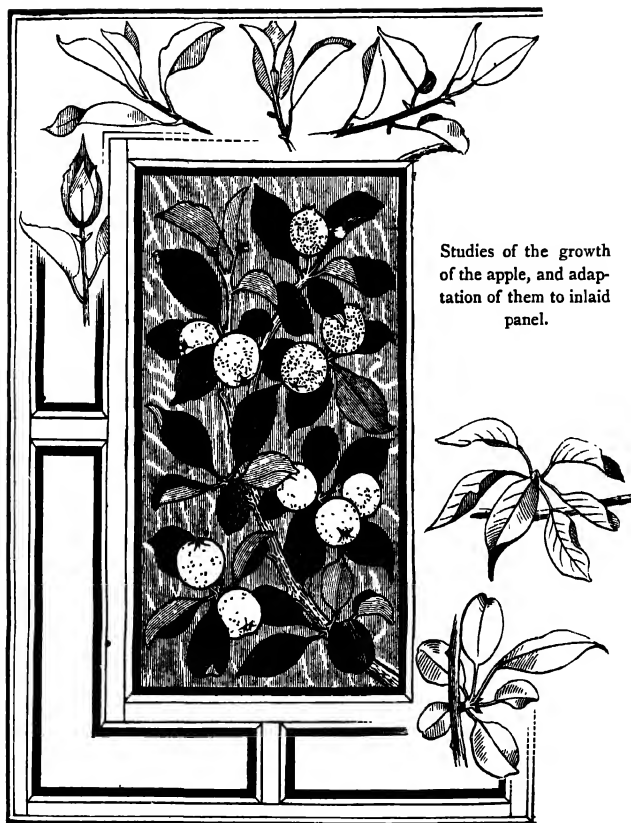
It behoves the ornamentist not only to study nature, but to be on the look-out for those natural



Study of a branch
of an apple
tree

forms which are in themselves suggestive of ornament. And there is in the world such infinite variety, that he who needs must cling always to nature's skirts has scarce occasion to let go his hold. Not seldom it will be found that the characteristic features of a plant, for example, are at the same time the most ornamental; so that, in adapting it to ornamental design, he may emphasise instead of obliterating its individuality.

So essentially ornamental is the growth of some plants, that a closer study of nature shows how many a decorative detail which we have been in the habit of looking upon as evidence of consummate skill in design, is in reality borrowed from nature.



In the same way, when we come to adapt a study from nature to the purposes of design, we often find that we have, all unconsciously, reproduced some quite familiar form of ornament.

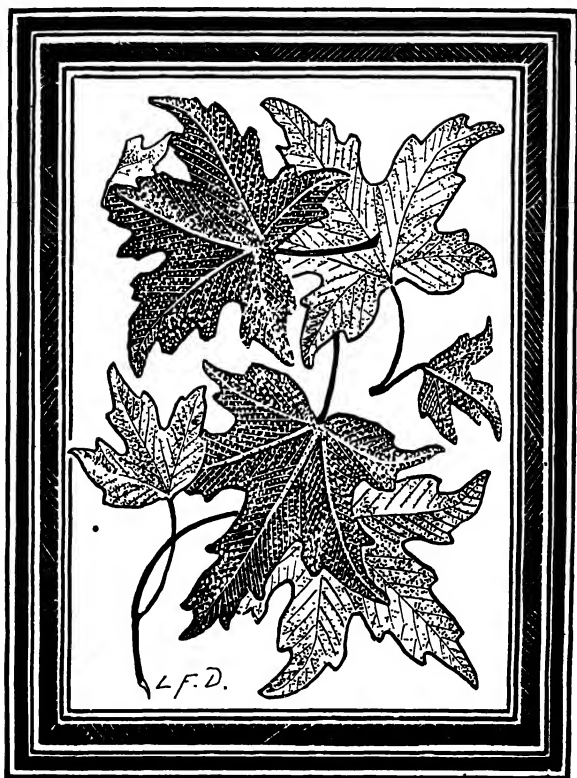


Clematis panel.

Not only is every particular part of a plant suggestive of decoration, but each different species reveals fresh decorative possibilities. Certain plants grow with such crispness and vigour in the curl of their foliage, that they almost invite the smith to hammer his metal like that! Some are as broad and large in style as if they were already carved in stone; and others, again, grow in such symmetrical and simple lines, that they all but say to the decorator in so many words, "Come, copy us!"

It is almost a wonder that it is not a common practice to inlay panels with the representation of

autumn foliage ; it suggests itself so obviously for the purpose.



Panel of autumn leaves.

The best Japanese work is an instance in answer

to the question as to how far one may go with safety in the direction of imitative ornament. The limit of natural treatment in design is not marked by a hard line separating ornament from all that is pictorial in art : there is no fixed boundary anywhere, only, as it were, a high-water mark, beyond which the tide of nature seldom dares to rise. There are cases in which imitation may be carried as far as you please, so long as it neither obtrudes itself nor brings into obtrusive prominence the object ornamented. The thing to be decorated must always be in the artist's thoughts. If for a moment he be perverted from his decorative purpose by the delight in the power of copying nature, the probability is that his work will distract attention from the object it professes to ornament to itself ; or, perhaps, draw to it more notice than is becoming. The nearer the ornamentist ventures to nature, the greater his danger of falling into the vulgarity of making his art obtrusive. One must be sparing of imitative ornament, the more sparing the closer the imitation comes to nature.

Wherever there is repetition of ornamental forms, it is essential that the natural element in them be toned down to the necessary key and made subsidiary to art. If this be a kind of treason against nature, it is a treason of which all of us are guilty when we cook our food before eating it. The degree of cooking necessarily varies with the

circumstances ; but it may safely be said that the more frequently a pattern is repeated, the more imperative it is that it should be thoroughly "well done." The best carpets, for instance, are the Persian, Indian, and Turkey—and all the nature has been pretty well cooked out of their design : they are the very reverse of naturalistic.

Nothing is more becoming in ornament than modesty. It is that kind of design which most prides itself upon being natural, which is most apt to "o'erstep the modesty of nature." One would have fancied that the necessity for some adaptation of nature to ornamental purposes needed only to be fairly stated in order to be accepted once and for all. But the principle of propriety in ornament has found little acceptance in practice. Men may fairly be judged by the literature current among them. That of the moment may convict us of an affected interest in decorative art ; that of a few years ago shows, even when the writer was a man of culture, scarce a trace of a taste in design. Leigh Hunt enlivened his prison walls with a paper in imitation of a trellis of roses, and Byron was charmed with the effect. One would have thought that the prison was bad enough without the wall-paper ! Of more recent writers Charles Reade makes his Margaret van Eyck exceeding wroth at the flat treatment of illuminations common in the fifteenth century. She ends by taking the brush from her pupil's hand and proceeding "to

shade her fruit and reptiles a colour false in nature, but true relatively to that monstrous ground of glaring gold; and in five minutes out came a bunch of raspberries, stalk and all, and a'most flew into your mouth." Surely that is just what the illuminator should have avoided. One would have been inclined to credit an artist who had the tact to use "a colour false in nature, but true relatively," with wit enough to keep her raspberries within bounds. If one of the author's characters were accused of walking out of his pages, it might not appear to him to be the highest possible praise of his work as art.

It would be easy to multiply instances of the popular innocence, a generation ago, of the fact that there was any necessity whatever for restraint in ornamental design. And until quite recently, it would have been hard to find in modern literature any hint of a taste cultivated in this direction; whilst there are instances of a preference for what is florid and ill-judged abounding in the writings even of men in other respects cultivated.

An "inimitable" author shows singular capacity for misunderstanding the gist of the whole matter. In a caricature of the early days of the Government Schools of Art, an examiner is made to say: "You are not to have in any object of use or ornament what would be contradiction in fact. You don't walk about on flowers in fact, you cannot be allowed to walk upon flowers in carpets; you don't find

that foreign birds and butterflies come and perch upon your crockery; you never meet quadrupeds going up and down walls; you must not have quadrupeds presented on walls." This may serve to raise a laugh, fulfilling in so far its purpose; but Dickens should have known better than that. What he says amounts to nothing; it does not touch the point at all. The foreign birds and butterflies are no more obnoxious than would be the common sparrow or the "meadow-brown" that might happen to settle upon a teacup. The flowers that overspawl the lodging-house carpet are in bad taste because of their obtrusiveness; they are uninteresting because they show so little purpose or intelligence on the part of the designer; they are inartistic because they travesty in a coarse and clumsy manner the delicate forms and colouring of nature; they are offensive altogether because, if they could reproduce the beauty of nature, they would be unfit for us to walk upon, unfit for the subordinate place they occupy, quite unfit, in short, for every purpose of a carpet.

It is not merely the representation of things that would themselves be out of place that is objectionable. It is the imitation that is out of place. A china flower-vase in imitation of wickerwork is not more contemptible than a dessert-dish which consists of vine-leaves modelled in majolica. The fact that the basket would not hold water, and that the natural vine-leaves might serve very well for an

impromptu dish, does not alter the case. It is necessary to distinguish clearly what is wrong in these imitative tricks, and why it is wrong. The examples mentioned above are doubly in fault. In the first place, it is surely unreasonable to make a vase after the model of a basket, or to fashion a dish in the likeness of a leaf. In the second, it is unworkmanlike to manipulate porcelain as if it were osiers, or earthenware as if it did not more readily lend itself to forms as beautiful as that of any leaf is inappropriate. For it is an inflexible law of design that in every work of decorative art the artist should be influenced by two distinct considerations, namely, by the purpose of the thing to be decorated, and by the characteristic qualities of the material in which he is working. To design, as in the two instances supposed, without regard to either consideration, is to confess one's incapacity, and to confess it twice over.

The least reference to the laws of nature would suggest a very different procedure. Every tree that grows adapts itself to its place, or dies in the attempt. When the circumstances of an individual plant are changed, nature modifies the habits of that plant to suit its altered state. If a flower that is naturally short in the stalk, with its leaves clustered closely round it, chance to grow among tall shrubs that overshadow it, it will shoot up so quickly, in haste to get its share of the sunlight, that it will leave long lengths of stalk between the leaves,

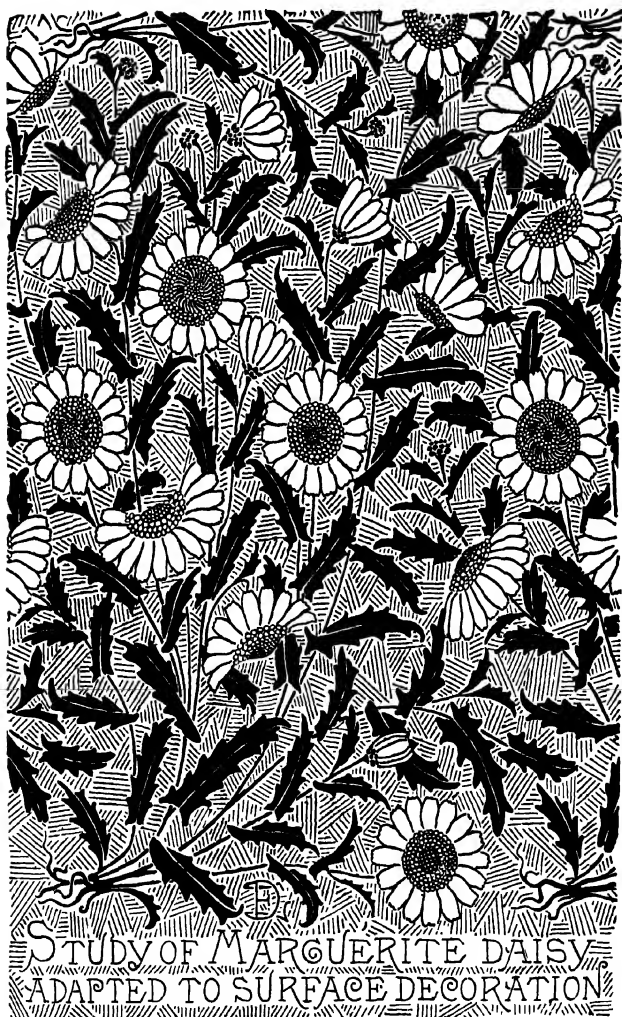
quite contrary to its habitual growth. Again, the leaves of the ivy grow in spiral order round the stem, but against a wall they appear alternately upon it ; and the rooty fibres by which it attaches itself, do not occur on the branches of the ivy when it has ceased to creep, and holds up its head among the trees.

Nature brings forth herbs and flowers that answer all manner of human needs ; but her scope, apparently, does not include the art of decoration. Had she produced a species of plants whose province in the world was to serve as models for painter, carver, or weaver, she would doubtless have modified her accustomed forms and colours to meet this novel purpose. Since she has neglected to do this, it devolves, obviously, upon us to adapt whatever we may take from nature to the purpose of our art.

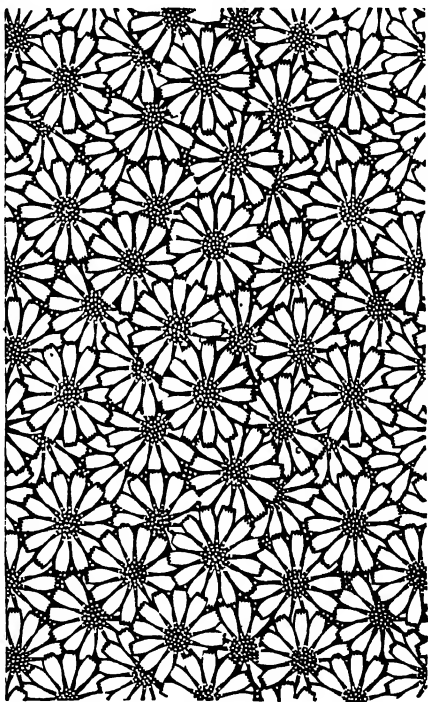
Even the painter cannot afford to transcribe too literally from nature. There is imminent danger that in a painting the colours of nature will be too startlingly bright, even though they be less intense than in the reality. But grass in spring is never too green for us ; soft cloud-shadows creep over it continually, and its most vivid colour is only revealed in momentary gleams of sunlight, too bright to last. "Why is it that you have made me so perishable?" asked Beauty of Jupiter, and the god answered : "Nay, but it is only the Perishable that I have endowed with beauty !" Certainly the

most beautiful effects are those that are most fleeting. To fix them before us in naked isolation, is to rob them of their loveliness. They decline to be transplanted bodily. It takes a poet to translate them to a sphere higher than their own.

"True to nature" is the catchword of a party. In art the most essential truth is truth to your purpose, truth to the end in view. In ornament we have rather to consider the nature of the work to be done, than the nature of any object from which we may gather an idea. If our intention be purely decorative, the mere fact that nature has suggested a certain form, need not trammel us in the use of it. We are perfectly at liberty to depart from the suggestive type if we see fit, or even to engraft upon it a character derived from quite another source, so long as we can persuade all into harmony, and so produce consistent and satisfactory ornament. Where, however, the natural type has been selected for the sake of symbolism or suggestion, one is scarcely at liberty to alter anything that is characteristic; certainly nothing should be added arbitrarily to it, and what is omitted should only be as a sacrifice to the necessities of material, position, or purpose. For example, if in a decorative panel we wished to symbolise Morning by the "*Day's eye*," we should not be justified in disregarding any of the characteristics of the particular form of daisy that we



might choose for that purpose. It would be desirable to consider the growth' as well as the form of the flower, and, indeed, due modification would consist in little more than in fitting it to the space it occupied, and in treating it according to the nature of wood-carving, modelling, painting, or whatever process we might adopt for its execution. In adapting the same plant to surface decoration, as in a textile fabric or wall paper, the necessity for repetition, and for a somewhat uniform distribution of design, would

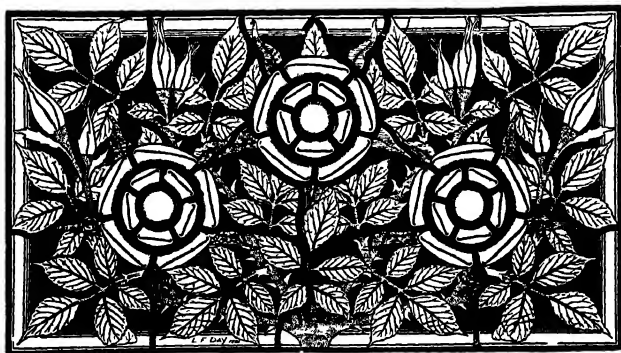


Diaper of daisies.

necessitate less strict adherence to natural growth ; and the consideration of the secondary nature of all mere surface decoration would suggest

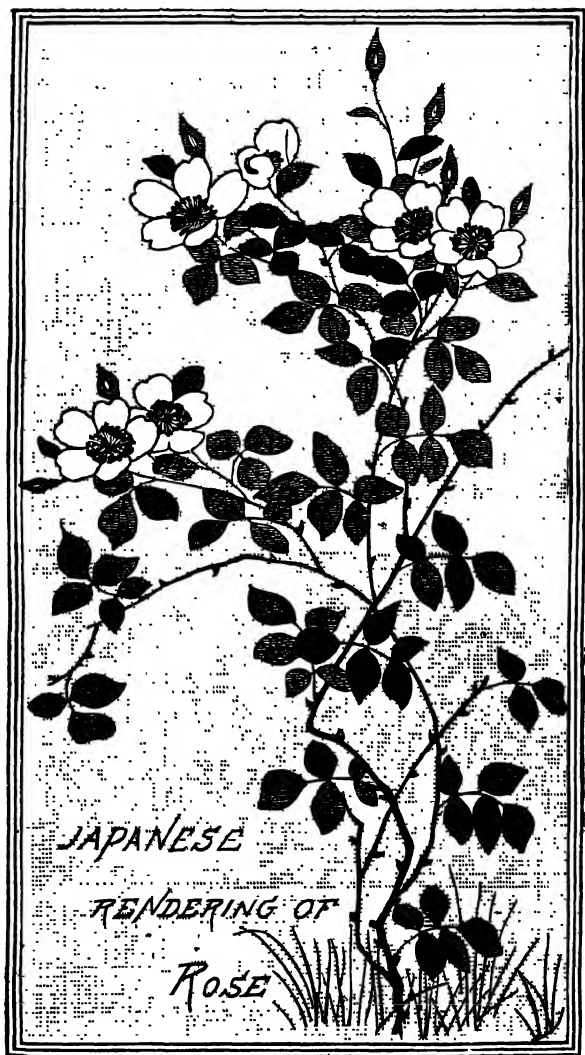
a flatter treatment. The design might even consist of the flowers alone, without any indication of growth. If it were only the shape of the flower itself that led to its use, and no value were attached to its meaning, it might be modified out of all recognition; and every departure from nature would be justified by the production of beautiful ornament. There is a wide difference between ornament that has been suggested by a natural type, and natural form used for its own sake, but reduced to harmony with some ornamental scheme or purpose.

The fittest representation of any plant in ornament will be attained by comparing the thing itself



Adaptation of Tudor rose to stained glass.

in nature with its various representations in the art of the past, having always special reference to



the immediate purpose in hand. Compare the rose in your garden with the Tudor version of it, with the Japanese and Persian renderings.

The keynote of a design may be struck by something in the flower itself, or by something in any one of its past representations, or by the material and tools in use; but the one thing of importance is that all should be in tune.

Nowhere is the discrepancy between idea and execution more obvious than in the work of the heraldic painter of the nineteenth century. His is an art that, in the light of the present day, has rather a dried-up, mummy-like look. It is, to all intents and purposes, more dead than alive. Nevertheless folk do not seem disposed to let it die outright. It lingers yet among us, but in what a form! It is unworthy even of a generation who are proud



Persian rendering of the rose.



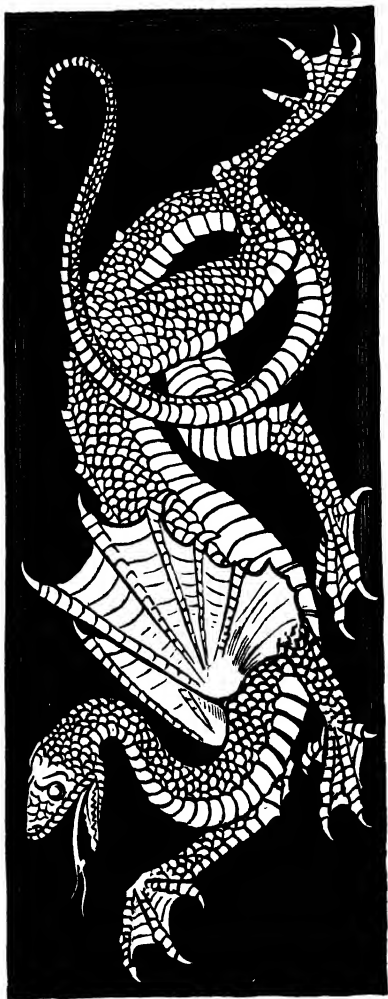
Heraldic Lion.

to display on their trim coach-panels a shield no ancestor of theirs was ever known to bear in war. There is all the difference in the world between "a lion gules" and our "red lion." The mediæval herald was not guilty

of the absurdity of representing a zoological beast dyed red. He concerned himself little about the anatomy of a natural lion; he sought to symbolise the bravery, the lion-like nature, as he conceived it, of some fierce combatant; and he managed to combine symbolism with ornament. The forms he drew were sufficiently intelligible for their purpose, and more so perhaps than if they had been more literal. There would be no fear of mistaking his device in the field. Such heraldry as this was heraldic, thorough-bred. It remained for a more cultivated age than his to generate a mongrel something between heraldry and the illustrations in a natural history book. "But," says the Philistine, "if you want a lion paint a lion, and not a nondescript creature that might

with quite as much propriety be called a leopard or a cat!" Yes, if that is what you want! But heraldry has to do with symbols, not pictures. Then paint the symbol. A zoological lion is as much out of place on a shield of arms as an heraldic beast would be in the wilds of Africa.

A lion may be, and doubtless is, formed as to his anatomy much as Sir Edwin Landseer represented him. He may, after



Heraldic Dragon.

a full meal, or when he is sentimentally disposed, put on such an expression of silly satisfaction as greets us, four times over, in the countenances of the lions in Trafalgar Square. But is that the British lion? Then he is tamed indeed! What right has such a beast to pose at the base of Nelson's column? Does he symbolise the pluck of Nelson, or the sovereignty of Nelson's country? He is about as appropriate there as a rhinoceros would be, or a gorilla; a crocodile would have been infinitely more suggestive.

It is in a little art like this of heraldry that the reasonableness of apt expression is most obvious; but it is not the less reasonable where it is less evident. In all art that has any claim to be decorative the natural must needs be translated into the language of that art. The decorative is the vernacular. Though our art be but the expression of nature, it is a "conscious utterance," by which is meant something more than a parrot cry. The artist's whole strength is in his loyalty to nature; not in mere verbal fidelity, but in truth—truth to himself, and to his own highest aims. To the expression of this deeper truthfulness many names have been given. The artist is content to call it art.

THE USE IN ORNAMENT.

“ Surely use alone
Makes money not a contemptible stone.”



THE arts may be likened to so many languages, more or less akin but never identical, and all of them differing from the utterance of nature. Each of these languages may be said to embrace a variety of dialects ; and the various crafts which go to make decorative art, express themselves most readily in the dialect peculiar to them. If the same idea be expressed in different arts, in each case the form of expression will be different ; and if an artist borrow a notion from some neighbouring craft, he will translate it (as he would if he had borrowed it from nature) into his own language. Art, inasmuch as it implies something more than literal transcript, depends upon expression. All

that is asked of the decorative artist is, that he also shall express himself idiomatically.

This idiomatic utterance in ornament has been called conventionality. But the term "conventional" is not altogether a happy one. For one thing it is associated in our minds with what is common-place and insincere, and it is not desirable that the art of ornament should be bracketed in men's minds with the oily humbug that keeps the wheels of society rolling. Then again the word, even as applied to ornament, serves to express that which is traditional; and, if we trace it back to its root, it does mean literally that which has been agreed upon by mutual consent. It happens that a large proportion of the ornament that is idiomatic is at the same time traditional, and more or less stereotyped in character; and, as a consequence, the idea of fixedness or familiarity has come to be popularly associated with the word conventional. Yet it is quite possible to have apt expression in ornament which is not in the least according to tradition.

In the very earliest instances of ornament, obedience to the law of use was a matter of course. If a savage carved the handle of his tomahawk, the carving was just sufficient to give him a tighter grip on the weapon; he would take very good care not to cut so deep as to weaken it. There was no danger of his indulging in ornament that at a critical moment might cost him his life. And to this day we find that among ourselves the

only objects *never* overlaid with misplaced ornamentation are weapons, tools, and things of actual use, where we cannot afford to play the fool and sacrifice consistency to what we call "effect."

It is strange that the preference for fit ornament which comes so naturally to savages, is among Europeans of the present day a sure sign of culture in art.

Between the simple forms of things suggested by utility, and the point at which elaboration and decoration begin seriously to interfere with their first purpose, there is a very wide range of ornament. No one, it is to be presumed, will deny that all ornament that does so interfere oversteps its limit. It is in hitting the exact mean between bald simplicity and undue enrichment that the difficulty of decoration consists, and there are obvious reasons why the art of knowing where to stop is rarer among us to-day than it was among the artists of Classic, Mediæval, and Renaissance times, rarer than it is even now among contemporary nations of the East. We live in an ambitious, or rather a pretentious, age. The accessory arts are all hot to start in business on their own account. What wonder that they come to grief?

The consideration of use, wherever it occurs in decoration, over-rules all others. The tyranny of the main purpose is absolute. Every breach of the simple law of common sense condemns itself. There is no excuse for the house that is picturesque

but inconvenient, or the room that is made beautiful at the cost of homeliness. Nor art nor reason justify tables that are unsteady on their legs, chairs that are not comfortable to sit on, fenders that afford neither protection from the fire nor a resting-place for the feet, fancy cupboards that take up much space and yet take in few things, furniture so fine that it needs to be coddled. We could dispense with teapots designed to look lovely and to dribble, flower-vases so graceful as to the neck that there is no room for the stalks of the flowers, curious ink-stands that seem to hold no ink yet contrive at every dip to leave some on the penholder, book-bindings doomed to be soiled by the touch of the first warm hand, pillows stiff with rich embroidery, and handles quaint but hurtful to hold.

The most successful enrichment is frequently suggested by some useful purpose, and so takes its place as a matter of course. Ornament has uses, too, quite independent of art. Plain surfaces are not only tiresomely monotonous, they are in many cases objectionable as well. The slightest soil or scratch, sooner or later inevitable, betrays itself unnecessarily upon an even ground ; and it is only taking Time by his proverbial forelock, to dapple such spaces with a pattern or to scratch them with ornament. How anxious some young housewives are about the polish of the furniture, and what a relief it would be to their minds if the surface were once for all indented with some slight carving !

Those light silk dresses, too, that show the stains so provokingly, if only they were figured how much more serviceable they would be !

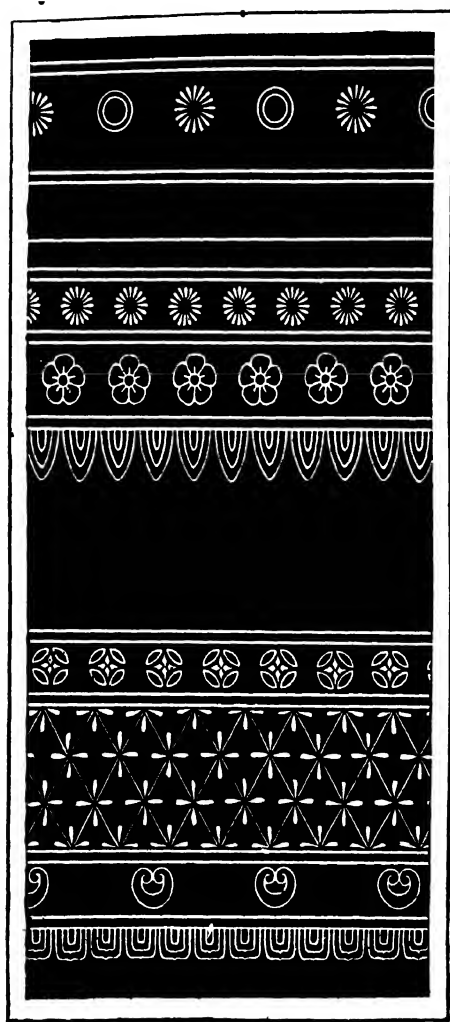
The gravest fault of which ornament can be convicted is that of interfering with the use of the object ornamented, and no merit of execution can condone that offence. That ornament should be beautiful is understood ; it is no less essential that it should be apt.

This is no fantastic theory or arbitrary dogma. It is the plain teaching of nature, of old work, and of common sense. Nature works in no simply utilitarian spirit. Most things natural are also beautiful ; and the beauty is perhaps as much another use as the usefulness is, in a sense, a fresh source of beauty. We do not find in nature instances of ornament that is contrary to use. It may be added to usefulness. There is beauty in the golden glow of the cornfield, and in the crisp growth of the vine ; ~~but~~ the grain is not therefore less nutritious, nor the wine wanting in flavour. In many instances we find on investigation that beauty is subservient to some useful purpose ; as in the case of flowers and berries which by the brilliance of their colouring attract the bees and birds. It is only "Nature's journey-man" who is proud of a progeny of monstrous flowers that bear no fruit, and of which none is to be compared, for beauty, with the simple almond blossom or the wild briar-rose.

One of the first functions of ornament is to com-

pensate, correct, or qualify the simplicity or ugliness of form dictated by necessity. It is a common mistake to suppose that this is to be done by overlaying it with enrichment, and hiding it under a heap of ornament. The simplest and most obvious lines on which to build a house, the inevitable construction of a machine, the traditional shape of a piece of furniture, the convenient form of a gas-pipe—each and all of these may be far from beautiful; but that is scarcely an argument why they should be smothered with scrollery. If the proper form be indeed beyond redemption, there are only two courses—either to do without it, or to put up with it as it is. But it is not often so hopeless as that. In most cases a little consideration will show that some of the objectionable features may be omitted or supplanted by others more presentable, and that the ill-effect of some may be counteracted by decorative features that in no way interfere with the use, or even with the character, of the object. It is not quantity of ornament that tells, but ornament in the right place; a few cross bands here and there to break the disproportionate length, parallel stripes to counteract the appearance of thickness, occasional rosettes or flowers to withdraw attention from the less interesting parts of the construction—simple devices like these are often quite enough to redeem a form from ugliness.

The defects of the thing to be ornamented are

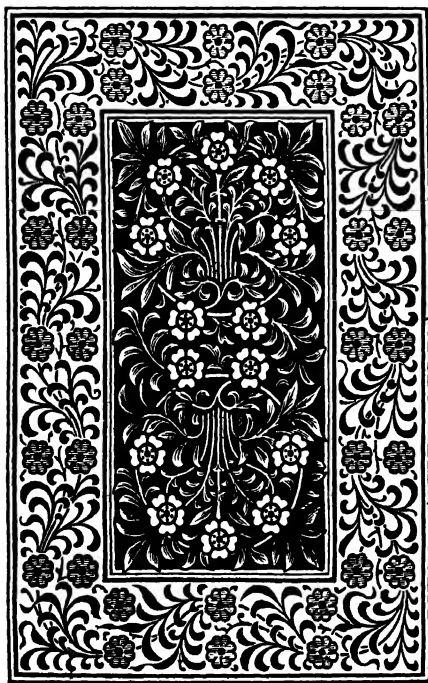


Instance of the use of stripes, &c., referred to on page 74.

the starting point of the decorator. If it be already perfect, that is surely enough. It is because the proportion of a room is defective that we desire to give the appearance of greater height or length to it ; because it is bare that we seek to enrich it ; because it is dull that we desire to enliven it ; because it is glaring that we do our best to subdue it ; because it is cold that we would give warmth to it ; in short,

because it is unsatisfactory that we propose to do anything to it at all. The motives that prompt us to undertake the decoration should also by rights suggest the nature and extent of the ornament.

We could do very well, for example, with perfectly plain card-backs, but for

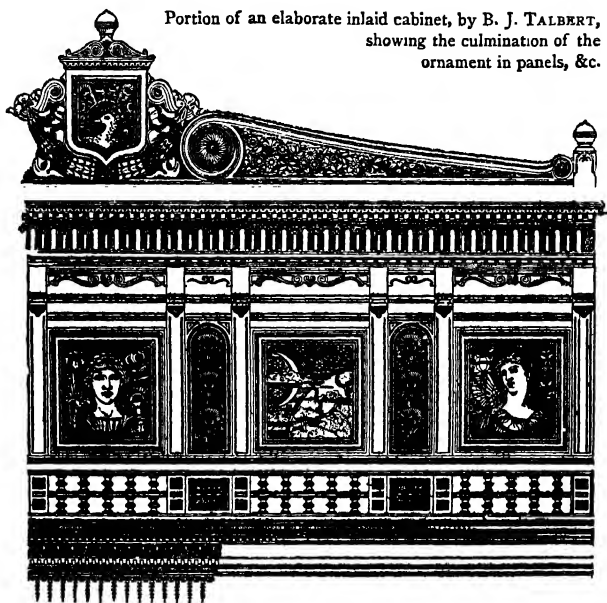


Card-back design.

the fact that every speck or scratch on the enamel would be a standing temptation to the unscrupulous. It is convenient, therefore, to cover the back of a card with ornament; and a design which did not cover the ground would fail of its purpose. It is quite possible to arrive at ornament satisfactory enough in itself but inadequate to the purpose and out of place. It is scarcely necessary to say that however beautiful such work may be, it is bad decoration. Whenever the conditions of ornament are impossible of fulfilment, it is better left alone; and the conditions proper to ornament are, that it should be fit—for its purpose, for its place, and for the material in which, and the process by which, it is executed.

All decoration, whether of a church, a room, or an object of common use, should have some definite intention in it, and that intention or idea should dominate absolutely, to the least significant detail. Whether the motive be unpretending or ambitious, every stroke of decoration should lead up to it. Every stroke that does not do so is ill done. The first step in design is to determine which shall be the culminating point of the decoration, and however lavishly the artist may distribute enrichment, he reserves for it his crowning effort, making all else converge towards it. Without such emphasis of treatment ornament sinks to the level of dead monotony. The point or points of emphasis being determined, all else is subordinate, background,

to be decorated, if at all, with ornament apt to a position comparatively unpretending and subdued.



Portion of an elaborate inlaid cabinet, by B. J. TALBERT, showing the culmination of the ornament in panels, &c.

Yet the term "background" is itself only relative. Walls and floors, for example, are, unmistakably, only backgrounds, from a decorative point of view, although the enrichment which would befit the one would be offensive in the other. It is not difficult to keep a background in its place, if you are content with simple monochrome, or with minute pattern-work in bright tints, that at a little distance

lose themselves in a haze of soft colour, only revealing the design that may be there when you



Unpretending wall-paper design.

come closer and look for it. The difficulty is in inventing a pattern that shall not be insignificant, nor yet beckon your attention. The unpardonable sin in ornament, is the attempt to usurp the first

place. It should simply fit its purpose, neither more nor less. It is equally at fault when it is too rich or too poor for its position.

We see frequently, set in excellent cabinet work, panels of so cheap and trivial a character as to cast suspicion over the whole work. It is hard to believe that the workmanship has been conscientious and careful up to that point, and has failed only just where it should have culminated. Economy is pleaded in excuse for this paltriness. True economy would suggest rather that tawdry ornament should be omitted. The fault of degrading good work to a position that is unworthy of it is less common. Yet we do find flower and figure panels, which form only the background to shelves on which are to stand objects that will inevitably compete with them. This is as much to be condemned as uninteresting diaper or coarse ornament that usurps a prominent place in a framework of delicate mouldings.

Certain objects, such as things purely ornamental, and certain portions of objects, such as the doors and panels of furniture, and the like, deserve prominence; and in these posts of honour the artist is justified in a freedom of treatment that elsewhere would be license.

The panel occupies a position that may be either insignificant, or of the very highest importance; and in the latter case there is little restraint as to the extent to which elaboration and realisation may be carried. The law of fitness decrees that it shall

always remain a panel—however admirable in itself, still more admirable as part of the whole. The



Painted flower-panel designed to occupy a prominent position.

fault of pictorial work as decoration is that it is apt to forget its dependent position, and attract too much attention, either to itself, or to the object



Inlaid cabinet door-panel.

which it pretends to honour. But if it only fulfil this condition of fitness, or decorative unity, for the rest the artist is free to perfect his work to his heart's content; and it is neither more nor less than pedantry or incompetence that would hinder him from doing his utmost.

There are many ways in which a decorative painting, artistically on a level with the pictures

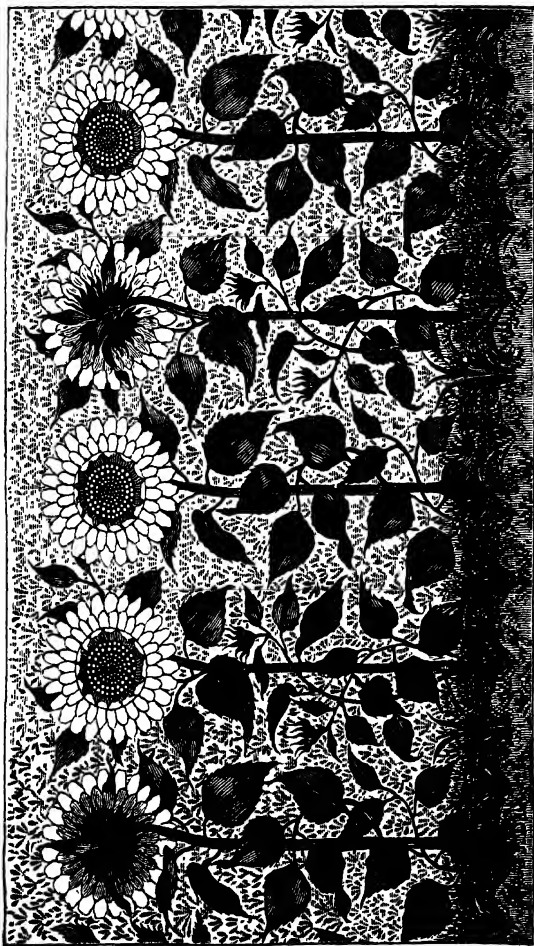
on the walls, may acknowledge that it is part of the wall or cabinet in which it is framed. The evidence that it was designed to occupy the space it fills, its unobtrusive colour, or the fact that it forms as it were a high note of the prevailing tone, may suffice to show that it has no desire whatever to step forward and assert itself at the expense of oneness.

Another question of fitness arises in reference to the position in which a design will be presented to view. It is generally recognised that the pattern

of a carpet or any other floor covering should be designed with a view to its effect from all sides—that it should be what is called “all over”; but the Moslem, whose prayer-mat was always placed facing the east, was quite justified in designing it for that one position in which only it was likely to be seen; and we might with equal consistency design a stair-carpet (which is noticed chiefly as we ascend) on the principle of an upward-growing pattern.

In textiles, not only the fabric but the position and purpose of each particular material has to be considered, apart from the manufacture. The sun-flower pattern on page 84 forms the lower border of a curtain; and, even if the flowers be tolerably bright, they only show as a horizontal stripe of colour, not too marked in form when broken by the folds. As a flat decoration, the design would be unendurable. The folds to be taken into consideration in a silk dress are not the same folds that occur in a silk curtain, and the arrangement of horizontal or diagonal bands of ornament, which are so useful in defining the simple folds of a *portière*, are not becoming in a lady's skirt. If a stuff be not meant to fall in folds at all, but to hang flat, that is again another condition.

With regard to the fitness of the form of any object for its purpose, there is not so much room for question. If the consideration of use has been overlooked in its design, we very soon find out its inconvenience. However calmly we may tolerate



Sun-flower curtain border—designed to be broken by ample folds.

existing inconsistencies, there is in most of us a native preference for what is practical; and the suitability or unsuitability of a form to its purpose is a thing that can be proved. The fitness of applied ornament is not easily to be defined. Its appreciation depends to some extent upon that very intangible quality called feeling, and to some extent upon knowledge. If a man cannot see the incongruity, that is apparent to others, in ornament which is ill adapted to its purpose, it is difficult to explain it to him. He lacks perhaps the sense of what is becoming, or the necessary knowledge of the subject. There are many to whom the most elaborate and most ambitious work will always appear to be the best. Such men will sum up your objection to work that is finished too minutely for its position, or too delicately for its purpose, by asserting that what you find fault with is that it is "too well done." On the contrary, the contention is that the expenditure of labour which is not justified by the result is ill done. That which is misplaced or out of time is surely done amiss, however thoroughly done. Fitness is essential to well-doing, and what is unfit falls far short of the height at which there would be danger of overstepping the boundary of well-doing, and doing too well. The feeling that there is discrepancy of execution is always an unpleasant one, even where the discrepancy consists in a certain part of the work being carried to a point of finish inconsistent with its surround-

ings. In admiration of the absolute excellence of the work itself, we may sometimes be inclined to condone the offence against taste ; but, all the same, it is an offence.

Many a time, too, there is a temptation to shrink from the invidious task of fault-finding ; and, rather than say outright that ornament is discordant and tasteless, we wrap up the truth in soft words (pliable if not untrue), and say that it is "too well done."

In one sense only can any part of a work be done too well, namely, as implying that all else is not done well enough—the fault of discrepancy, that is to say, lies in the surrounding work.

The utmost that can be said for the phrase is, that it may be used thus comparatively. In any other sense it is either euphemism or misnomer. Art can in truth no more be too well done than it can be too beautiful. To do unwisely is not to do too well—Shakespeare notwithstanding. Othello did not love too well, but too blindly, too blunderingly, and altogether too stupidly, after the manner of his brutal kind. Much good work is suffocated with false finish, the perpetrator, maybe, justifying the deed to his conscience by the thought that he loves his art too well to exercise restraint upon himself. A far more certain sign of love for art would be in the readiness to make some sacrifice for its sake.

THE WORKMAN AND HIS TOOLS.

"If you do not use the tools they use you."



NOTHING is more striking to a student of old work than the *traditional* character of the best ornament. Its forms have been handed down from generation to genera-

tion, and have in many instances become, notwithstanding their intrinsic beauty, wearisome from perpetual repetition. Such forms are, for the most part, admirably adapted to their purpose, but they were none the less fit before they had been reproduced *ad nauseam*; and the fitness has nothing whatever to do with their traditional quality; excepting this, that it was the fitness that caused them to be preserved; and that, in passing down from hand to hand, whatever of inappropriateness there may have been in them has been worn away until they are perfect, sometimes so perfect as to

have lost much of their interest. The traditional forms and even the traditional methods, however, do not exhaust the possible in ornament; they are only the prelude to what may yet be done in the way of adapting nature to decorative design.

The distinction between the arts and the trades is at all times rather a fanciful one. The ornamentist bridges, though he be no Colossus, the imagined gulf between them. Sometimes he is himself designer, artificer, and vendor, all in one. In all trades there are traditions, and these traditions embody the accumulated wisdom of many generations. No man would be so wilful as to shut his eyes knowingly to their teaching. The best tools and the best ways of using them may not yet all have been discovered; but we may be pretty sure that in current modes of workmanship will be found the key to simpler and more perfect processes. A good workman hits upon a new manner, and good workmen following him improve upon his discovery; and so the traditional ways of working represent the sum of technical experience.

Unhappily, intelligent and earnest workmen do not largely preponderate in any art or trade. Adam Bedes are as exceptional as they are worthy. The lazy find out cheap and easy ways of shirking honest work, and succeeding lazy ones carry these tricks to the furthest possible point. One favourite expedient of laziness is never to go out of the

beaten track, never to do anything that is new and exacts thought, but to reproduce the same old well-worn pattern, till a man can do it almost with his eyes shut, certainly without consciously bringing his brains into play ; and his handiwork has about as much feeling in it as if it had been cast in a machine. It has been cast in a machine. And this stereotyped and lifeless detail has come to be called "conventional"! Laziness, however, is only one of the vices incidental to craftsmanship of whatever kind. "Scamping" cannot quite fairly be identified with "that which has been agreed upon by mutual consent." It would be nearer the truth to say, that not until all possibility of growth has ceased in it, is it possible for an art to crystallise into forms which are altogether conventional. That kind of conventionality which comes of knowing how to use one's tools with effect, controls to some extent the character of all good ornament, but it does not impose the slightest restraint upon variety, invention, or individuality. It will save confusion however if we describe such treatment by a name which does not suggest any other meaning, and simply call it "apt." Clearly art is apt inasmuch as it is distinctly after its kind, embroidery, smith's-work, painting, or whatever it may be.

A workman fairly proficient in any of the applied arts, who is in the habit of thinking over what he is about, *must* produce work that is apt.

If he be a man of any individuality his work will be characteristic of him also, but it will be none the less apt because he has put himself into his work.



Old Chinese embroidery, obviously designed for needlework.

The least consideration will convince him that, having undertaken to ornament a thing, whatever else he may do, he is bound to make it ornamental.

One cannot properly begin to design ornament until one has some knowledge of what it is to be applied to ; and it is the test of all good ornament that it is applied judiciously, that it does not in the slightest degree interfere with the use of the object decorated, and that it is strictly adapted to the nature of the material in which it is carried out. Misapply the most exquisite workmanship, and it is worse than wasted ; add enrichment that unfits an object for its prime purpose, and it becomes offensive ; work in antagonism to the material employed, and you produce, perhaps, at great pains, an effect far inferior to what you might have gained with ease by an intelligent use of the means at hand.

The considerations of material, process of manufacture, and method of execution, are of a more or less technical nature, and it would be tedious to discuss them here at too great length. But it is necessary that even the amateur should know something of the value of workmanlikeness in ornament ; and he has only to know it in order to appreciate how unreasonable it is to neglect it. It may require some little training and study, some familiarity at least with the various crafts, to detect at once whether a design is adapted to be wrought or cast, printed or woven, carved or modelled ; whether it is fit to be executed in stone or plaster, silk or paper, wood or metal-work. But it will take only the very slightest thought to convince the

least artistic, that the processes of hammering and casting, weaving and printing, modelling and carving are so different; and the nature of hard stone and soft plaster, cross-grained wood and malleable iron, the printer's block and the weaver's cards, are so different, that they demand very different treatment. And more than this, whoever inquires a little more closely into the matter will soon see that each particular material, and each particular process by which it is manipulated, even each particular tool employed in its manipulation, has its own particular limitations as well as its facilities, and that the surest way to success is to bear these in mind, to keep well within the limits prescribed by the circumstances, and to make the most of the advantages peculiar to them.

It is only too possible to work in opposition to natural conditions; and as a boast this may be excused occasionally. Exhibition work is, for example, most of it brag; delicate and reticent art would stand no chance of recognition in the bustle of an international show. In every-day design such boasting is fatal; it leads directly away from modest workmanship and straight to downright waste. In the first place, it is very doubtful whether the conditions will be overcome by the ambitious craftsman—his presumption is very likely to be in excess of his power; and in the second, supposing the result to be satisfactory, it will have been reached by an expenditure of time, energy,

labour, and material, which, wisely directed, would have gone so much further. It is difficult to speak in moderate terms of such misdoing. There is no



Portion of a
stained glass window, showing
its adaptation to the exigencies of glazing, &c.

exaggeration in calling it wrong-headed, unintelligent, unworkmanlike.

Just as the position and purpose of ornament must, it has been said, suggest the design, so also material and method of production must determine something of its character. They need not assert themselves. There is no reason why wood-work should protest that it is joinery, why stained glass should proclaim that it is glazing, or a wall paper shout at you that it is printed. The simple reasonableness of the matter is that they should each be, and be content with being, what they naturally are ; and for the simple reason that disobedience to inevitable conditions is, so to speak, resented by them, and leads to labour lost ; while to those who work in sympathy with them they unfold resources that the artist had not dreamt of, yielding to gentle persuasion what was not by any means to be forced from them. When workman-like treatment leads to such direct results, the wastefulness of ignoring it is, artistically speaking, criminal. It may not appear to others than artists a matter of much moment whether a material be treated after its kind or contrary to it, but all will admit that it is a consideration whether the cost of decoration be increased or diminished ; and it may be worth while to remind them that nothing is more costly than unpractical work, whilst apt treatment minimises expense. Those who begin by encouraging judicious workmanship for more practical reasons, will soon learn to appreciate it for its individuality. It was not until all character

had been smoothed out of it by the opposite process that folk became apathetic about every-day art. No wonder that such lifeless stuff ceased to interest them !

The aptness of ornament to material, tools, and mode of workmanship is a virtue that a workman can best appreciate ; yet, in the eagerness to show his skill, he is often led to do just the kind of thing he should not do, in order to show that he can do it. It is unfortunate that the greater number of purchasers and patrons are just those who do not realise this necessity for workmanlike treatment. And as a fact we find that any illogical *tour de force* is infinitely more admired than the most masterly grasp of resource. You have only to put into marble a subject that is worthy of nothing more enduring than a page in *Punch*, and it will attract greater attention than a masterpiece of Greek art. Maybe an enterprising manufacturer will purchase it—for a trade-mark ! Every now and then, some artisan, industrious but uneducated, exhibits an elaborately carved model of Cologne Cathedral, or some equally impossible subject ; and this monument of illspent energy earns higher praise than the best architectural carving would elicit. There was at least one such prodigy exhibited at Paris in the Exhibition of 1878, inviting admiration on the score of the inadequate implements with which it was executed. It is absurd to suppose that a man who has the persistence to plod on for a year, or two, or

three, at his self-imposed task, could not have contrived, had he been so minded, to procure the necessary tools for carving his *magnum opus*. And if he could not do that, at least he might have provided himself with the luxury of a hone, or sharpened his knife on the doorstep. To claim our admiration on the plea that the work was done with a *blunt* knife is too much. It is obvious that the industry of the workman was nullified by an almost incredible ignorance. Every man finds his work at times beset, for some inevitable reason, with difficulties ; and if he is a strong man and a bold one he takes pride in succeeding in spite of them. Pluck and energy are manly attributes ; but to put obstacles in our own way that we may have the gratification of surmounting them, is childish.

In speaking of the aptitude of design to execution, it will not be necessary to discriminate particularly between the aptitude to material, to tools, and to method ; the three are so closely connected that the one implies the others. They are all interdependent one upon the other ; and the three together determine, or should determine, the character of ornamental detail.

In the most successful examples of ancient ornament, of whatever time or country, we find that this same aptness is a characteristic ; and one of the main advantages in studying old work is, that we thereby learn how others before us adapted their

design to its conditions and purpose. When we come to look at the way in which the artists and craftsmen of past times worked in sympathy with their materials and means, we soon see that the limits imposed by decorative necessity are not mere hindrances; but that they act as safeguards too, compelling us, almost whether we will or no, to refinement, breadth, repose, and even grandeur. Who can say how much of the superiority of old stained glass to Limoges enamel is due to the absolute necessity of glazing and the consequent breadth of style? If the Greeks had been familiar with all the secrets of ceramic colouring we might have had Greek vases as tasteless as the ware of Della Robbia* or Palissy! Even the unwelcome restrictions of economy and commerce have their value. The necessary repeat of one unit in a design, as in stencilling, block-printing, casting, weaving, and the like, tends towards simplicity; and the value of such repetition is attested by the fact that it has come to be commonly adopted for the sake of its effect, where there is no occasion for its use, except the scale it gives to the design; and that is always valuable in decoration.

From the beginning the apt use of a particular

* It is only fair to say that allusion is here made to the coloured ware of Della Robbia as seen in museums, where the full day-light is upon it. In the place it was designed to occupy, in the gloom of an Italian church, the effect is altogether beyond what one could have conceived possible from such absolutely crude tinting.

material has oftentimes not only served as a wholesome restraint in design, but has actually suggested much of the most beautiful ornament. Something at least of Egyptian dignity is due to the employment of granite ; something of Greek refinement to the marble used in architecture ; while the peculiar character of Swiss or Norwegian wood-work is, perhaps, more obviously carpentry than it is distinctly Norwegian or Swiss. In the more strictly decorative arts, how much of the beauty of *cloisonné* or *champlevé* enamel depends upon the network of gold lines that frames in each separate colour ! yet the gold outline is as much a condition of manufacture as are the leads in stained glass. Think of the infinite variety of beautiful geometric pattern-work that has resulted from the need of simple forms in mosaic-work and inlay ; and the graceful and vigorous metal-work that has grown out of the readiness with which a bar of iron can be hammered into shape.

It would seem almost as if every success in decorative art depended to some extent upon restricting circumstances, and every process of manufacture were suggestive of some specific beauty in design. The process of incising suggests its own simplicity ; niello or damascening invites the delicate intricacy of detail that we find in Persian and Indian work ; the style of the beautiful book-bindings of the sixteenth century results almost entirely from the method of "tooling" ; the best

forms of early pottery were mainly due to the process of "throwing," and the shape of the potter's hand had more to do with fashioning them than his brains; much of what we most value in Venetian glass is inseparable from the use of the blow-pipe.

The characteristic of nearly all early ornament is its directness. The obvious ease with which it was done gives it no little of its charm. We take delight in work that was so evidently a delight to the workman, and enjoy his "happy thought" almost as if it had been

our own. Apt treatment of ornament is only another name for intelligent treatment. He who runs his head against a difficulty is not the man who is likely to carry off the honours of the fight, even though his skull



Example of *direct* brush-work.

be thick enough to force its way through. Decorative exigencies are not to be ignored, nor yet to be bullied. The wisest plan is frankly to accept the conditions, pay toll to consistency, and so, instead of making enemies of the means

at hand, win them to your side. They it is that will help you eventually to the most sure success. It is sometimes possible by sheer force, and in spite of everything, to achieve something like success ; but it is always a dangerous and usually a foolish course to pursue ; and even when it is successful, it was not worth the pursuing. A clear-sighted artist at once takes in the situation, and, having realised it, resolves what is best to be done. The decorator is not yet master of the situation, when he is acquainted with the use of the thing to be decorated, its position and purpose. He must appreciate the nature of his material, in all its strength and all its weakness ; he must be master of his tools, knowing well what they can do, what they can best do, and what they cannot hope to do at all ; he must be at home in every process to be employed.

What a catalogue the common sins against consistency in ornament would make ! China is painted with realistic pictures that have not, and in the nature of things cannot have, the colours true to nature, whilst all the beautiful effects proper to ceramic painting, semi-accidental but wholly decorative, remain unsought. We see stucco bursting in the attempt to look like stone, when it might have been so easily enriched by scratching or incising, or even in *sgraffitto*. Marble is worried into minute representation of flounces, frills, and curls of hair, missing all the dignity of sculpture.

Forms are painted in rivalry of the mechanical exactness of manufacture, lacking all the charm of hand-work. This chapter would not hold the illustrations that occur every day, of the way in which we ignorantly or rashly, in any case stupidly, neglect the conspicuous aptitude of a material for characteristically beautiful effects, and stultify ourselves in the attempt to make it do, what in other materials would be easy enough, but what it cannot do. Architecture is to be considered not only as architecture but as stone, brick, timber, iron, concrete, or whatever its construction may be. Lace should not only be lace-like in design, but should leave no doubt as to whether it is "point," "pillow," or "guipure." Joinery and cabinet-work should not only be treated as wood, but as hard or soft wood; and if the design show that it was either suggested by, or modified according to, the character of the particular wood employed, so much the better. It stands to reason that the tools to be used should influence the design. In simple and straightforward joinery we must be reminded continually of the planks out of which it was framed, of the plane, the lathe, the gouge, or parting-tool, used in finishing it. And though this is not necessary in the more elaborate and costly examples of cabinet-work, at least we ought never to be perplexed as to how an effect was arrived at, still less offended by evidence that the workman went out of his way to ignore the apt and natural

treatment of his material; for thereby he proves himself not the more an artist but so much the less a workman.

The conventional forms common to any of the



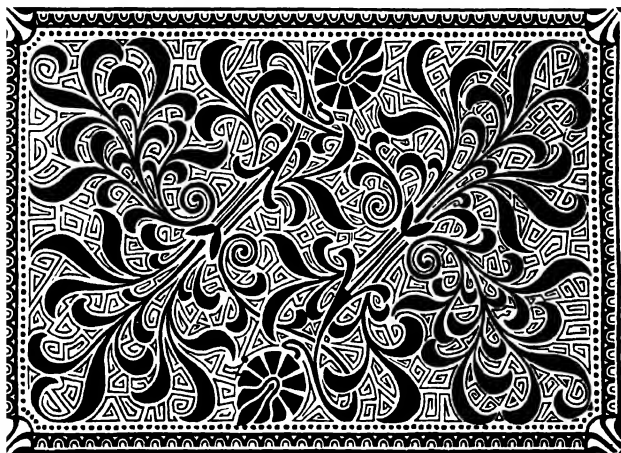
Direct and workmanlike flat carving—Old German.

applied arts are part and parcel of a workmanlike process. If a man who knew absolutely nothing about pottery were set to design a pot upon paper, he would probably imitate to the best of his ability something else ; but if the art of "throwing" were first made clear to him, and he were to begin at once to work at the wheel, he would most likely, as soon as he could achieve anything, produce unawares a replica of some rude Saxon, Roman, or Mexican earthenware. To see a potter at his wheel is to realise how the common forms of pottery could not be different from what they are. Suppose the inexperienced artist were ambitious of adding further ornament, his box of water-colours would, perhaps, betray him into a design intended to rival nature ; but if he had the vessel before him, and the few fit materials for pot-decoration at hand, he would more probably proceed to stamp or scratch on it patterns such as we find on the very earliest ware, or to paint on it something distantly related to the ornament on the Greek vases.

The late Owen Jones suggested that "we are rather tempted to believe that the various forms of the leaves of a Greek flower have been generated by the brush of the painter." He need have had no hesitation in asserting it as a fact. The idea of those forms being founded upon the growth of the honeysuckle is as much a fable as the popular legend concerning the origin of the Corinthian capital.

It is quite possible that some later pot-painter may have seen a resemblance between the brush forms he was in the habit of producing and the young buds of the honeysuckle ; (it may as well have occurred to him as to us ;) and he may then have exaggerated the likeness in his work ; but the resemblance to honeysuckle is, in most instances, of the very faintest. On the other hand it is impossible for any one who has worked with a long-haired brush, or "*tracer*," to come away from the vase room of the British Museum without feeling convinced that the painted ornament is very emphatically brush-work—that is to say produced, and in great measure suggested, by the use of the brush. There could be no better proof of this than the fact that, though it is so exceedingly difficult to copy it in any other way, it is so exceedingly easy to reproduce it freely with the brush ; and that if you proceed to design, with a firm and springing "*tracer*," you will involuntarily produce some such forms as are to be found on the Etruscan vases. And though, no doubt, this would be due partly to familiarity with the ancient forms, an unconscious exercise of memory in fact, it cannot be memory only ; for you will find similar, and sometimes the same forms, in all the ornament that has been invented brush in hand. Compare the Greek work with any other ancient ornamental painted pottery. Compare it with the detail of the Early-English glass-painting, and you will find

something more than casual resemblance. The family likeness is unmistakable, and so is the fact that they are all very certainly sprung from the brush. The design below is a nineteenth-century descendant of the same family.



Design suggested by Greek brush-work.

This Greek brush-work is a typical illustration of apt ornament, and deserves to be considered for a moment. The scheme of ornament once determined, we can imagine the painter proceeding, brush in hand, to put in the patterns, inventing or adapting as he went on, and, as he worked for the most part in one pigment only,* producing the

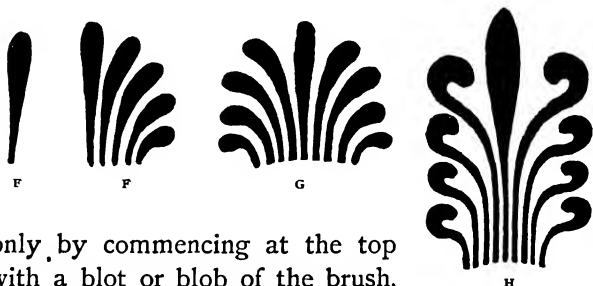
* By the way the habitual use of black is probably only the result of the fact that cobalt on red terra-cotta becomes black in the furnace.

requisite tone by the comparative fullness or openness of the pattern. Aiming at no great originality, content to play variations upon the primitive brush patterns, he just put in the design that occurred to him, or that he felt was wanted. He had, no doubt, from the first a general notion of the kind of thing he meant to do; but he no more knew the exact design he was going to paint than we know beforehand the words our thoughts will take in utterance. His words were so many strokes of the brush.

The spontaneity of this brush-speaking is remarkable. The first natural ejaculation of a long-haired sable brush is the upward stroke A. The delicate gradation in its outline is due entirely to the play of the brush, thickening as the pressure is increased, and tapering off again as the stress is relaxed. If you keep your hand in the same position, and proceed to make a succession of these brush flicks (B) they range themselves as a matter of course in the order shown in example C, becoming smaller and smaller as they radiate at a less and less distance from the axis of your wrist. Repeat this process on the other side and you have the

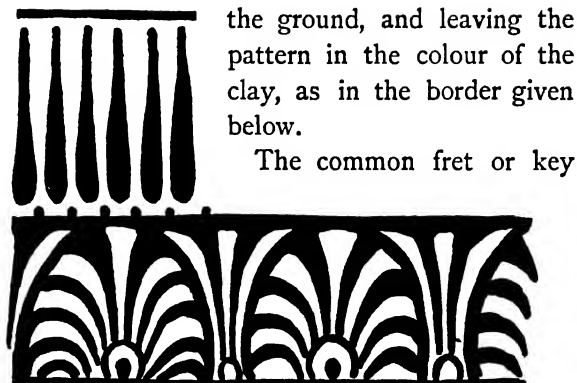


common form of anthemion, D. The other common form, which has more resemblance to the honeysuckle, is produced in a similar manner,



only, by commencing at the top with a blot or blob of the brush, which must be full of colour, and gently drawing the brush away to a point below. The examples above show the stroke E, the succession of strokes F, and the complete figure G. A less familiar variety of the ornament is shown in H. Sometimes the strokes were less springing and still less honeysuckle-like, as in J. Similar patterns were almost as easily produced by painting - in





Example of pattern left in the natural colour of the ground.

patterns are equally characteristic of the brush. This may seem not so easily credible to those who are unacquainted with the use of the brush, and who know these patterns only in the printed illustrations of them, where all the character has been eliminated by the lithographer, who has substituted for it a mechanical correctness (?) of his own. If they will refer to the vases in the British Museum, they will see at once that mechanical exactness is the last quality that could be laid to their account. Next to the free brush-flick nothing is so easy to draw with a brush as straight lines of this character. It requires only a blunt brush and a hand firm enough and light enough to maintain always a delicate and even pressure. The difficulty occurs at the angles, and the ancient pot-painters scarcely attempted any

great accuracy there. The drawing of a simple fret was done right off in this manner: the



Diagram showing construction of fret pattern.

horizontal bounding lines were drawn first, probably by holding the brush steady and making the vase revolve on a pivot; the painter then drew a series of upright lines at regular intervals; from these he drew, at top and bottom, horizontal lines, to right and left respectively; to each of these were attached again shorter vertical lines, which were finally united by other short horizontal strokes, and the pattern was complete. The accompanying diagram may make this more clear.

With experience the most intricate frets may be sketched in this manner, the eye learning to measure the distances with almost absolute certainty. The Greeks saved themselves much trouble in this respect by habitually interrupting the long horizontal bands by means of rosettes or pateræ, leaving themselves only short lengths to deal with.

The familiar wave scroll may be sketched in two or three different ways. It is as easy to sketch it in *à la grecque* as it is difficult to put it in with the mechanical exactness of modern imitators.

We have instances of ornament which is nothing at all but brush-play. The painter just



Example of brush-play.

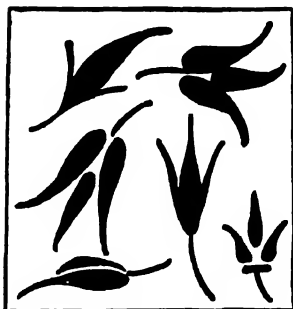
amused himself by letting the brush go, almost without guidance — and watching the curves that came of it, much as he might have watched the wreaths of smoke curling upwards from his pipe.

The forms first suggested by the use of the brush happened in the end to suggest material forms, and so by degrees some imitation of nature became not uncommon. But for the most part, and until a very late period, the Greeks continued to let the brush control the manner of rendering it. Here is a pattern of which it may be as truly said that it consists of brush strokes arranged in the order of leaflets, as of leaf forms modified by the brush. The bud forms also grew out of the brush. Indeed, few if any of the forms borrowed from



Brush-leaf.

nature appear to have been selected without due reference to the facility with which they could be rendered. It is self-evident that the artists arrived through brush-work at natural form.



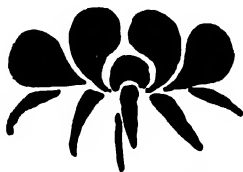
Greek bud-forms.

In this they differed widely from the Japanese, whose art came through nature to much the same conventional conclusion. The character of a great deal of Japanese foliage is the simple result of attempting to render nature as directly as possible with the brush. Working from nature, brush in hand, the Japanese artist almost unconsciously translated his original into the vernacular of china-painting—into brush-work.



Greek.

It is curious to notice this point at which, contrary to all expectation, Greek art and Japanese for a moment join hands. The Japanese renderings of the chrysanthemum given over-leaf are as much like honeysuckle as any anthemion, and might pass for Greek almost. There is some similarity also in the Greek and Japanese ren-



Japanese peony



Japanese Chrysanthemum flowers.

dering of the buds ; and there is something again in the Japanese bird below, and in that on page 99, that reminds one of Greek brush-work.

It is deeply significant of the connection between all apt workmanship, that artists of two such distinctly different types, working on such different principles, and according to such different traditions, should arrive (the one through brush-work to nature, the other through nature to brush-work) at forms of ornament that may be said to over-



Japanese bird.

lap one another : the apt form seems to be almost inevitable. A fact like this says more than words can say. The accumulated experience of the masters is not to be ignored. Wherever progress has been made, it has always been in the

direction to which the old ways led. Design and workmanship have risen to a higher point, not when materials and tools have been despised, but when apter, fitter, more sympathetic treatment has been adopted, when more idiomatic expression has been found.

THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF
IMITATION.

“Nothing concealed that is done, but all things done to adornment.”



MORE than enough has been said concerning the heresy of shams in decoration, and yet not quite enough. In the many protests that have been made, objection has invariably been founded wholly, on moral grounds; and the advocates of honesty have, not seldom, pushed their zeal so far as to hinder the acceptance of their doctrine. Those who do not feel the falsity of a practice are, for the most part, unlikely to be moved by denunciation, even the most eloquent, of their insensibility; and it must be owned that the reasons that have been urged against pretence have not always been the most reasonable. Rather too much stress has been laid upon the immorality of shams, and not enough on their paltriness. Something remains to be said upon the flimsiness of the device of imitation, upon its futility, upon the lack of feeling and fancy that it implies in the artist who is guilty of it. What pitiable poverty of invention

these shifts betray! What a dearth of the faculty of design must exist among people whose one idea of decoration is to make a thing look like something else! From what depths of poetic imagination can have welled such a happy thought as that of *graining*? Imagine for a moment the germination of this great idea in the brain of the artist, and the logical sequence of his thought:—"The grain of this wood is not so beautiful as that of a rarer kind; but since that is not available, come, let us *paint* the inferior wood in imitation of the costlier grain!" Truly a lofty flight of genius! Yet we in our day have out-soared it, making an habitual practice of bedaubing a wood which nature left fairly pleasant to look upon, with a coarse and hideous caricature of some so-called "handsomer figure."

Judged on its own merits, apart from its insincerity, what is there to be said for such imitation? Once in a way, as a kind of practical joke, the thing might be amusing, but no joke was ever so little able to bear repetition. From the economical point of view it is contended, and fairly, that it wears better than plain paint or simple paper, and that the varnish on it is a protection; but plain paint and simple paper are not the only alternatives to pretence, and there is no law against the use of varnish wherever it may be necessary. An easy, cheap, and durable substitute for graining would be to *mottle* the colour of the wood-work something after the

manner of certain Japanese lacquer. This method would lend itself to very rich and varied effects of colour, and, without imitating anything, would wear as well, and be as easily touched up, as graining. Another expedient would be to use for the last coat transparent colour, in several shades, so liquid in consistency that the one ran into the other, producing a variation of tint similar to that which we see and admire in oriental pottery.

The plea that effect is everything, and, so long as you arrive at that, no matter how you reach it, is none the less unscrupulous that the unscrupulousness is exercised in the matter of art. That true artists have used it proves, not that it is good, but that they were fallible. The argument that it pays better to supply the demand for graining, than to endeavour to create a demand for something worthier, is only an argument of the pocket, and does not touch the truth of the matter. There may be no moral harm in this prevaricative kind of ornamentation, but is it not essentially dull and commonplace? It cannot be denied that it is devoid of invention, interest, or character. Whatever of beauty there may be in it, and it is admittedly sometimes satisfactory enough as colour, is more than counter-balanced by its pretentiousness.

A curious fact in connection with graining is that really good work of the sort is almost as expensive as the wood itself would be. But then the polished wood-work would need to be of the best; every

crack and every clumsy joint would be exposed to view ; whereas painting hides a multitude of sins, and men live in happy ignorance of the yawning gaps in the joinery when they have been stopped with putty and covered over with paint.

Pattern-work, the most elaborate, would scarcely be more costly than the best graining. It is a consolation to know that the craft does not enjoy the favour that it did, and that the "first-class grainer" has often "got no work to do." Nor need we waste our pity on his want of employment ; his extremity is our opportunity, and now is the time for us to persuade him to turn his hand to painting of a really ornamental kind.

It is true that many of the so-called imitations are either so ill done, or so misplaced, that they must in fairness be held guiltless of any attempt to cheat. No one is led to suppose that the hall and staircase of the villas in the "Marine Parade" are of Siena marble, or the folding doors of bird's-eye maple ; nevertheless the fact that such work invariably imitates something costlier than itself, leaves no room for doubt that it originated in pretence. Evidently the original delinquents had got beyond the stage of copying, like the ancestral apes, just for the love of mimicry ; and had learned to delight in costly luxuries, and even, in default of them, in the cheap counterfeit of costliness.

We have grown so accustomed to certain of these simulations that to some people there seems

to be a sort of homeliness about them which they really like. It does not follow that all who dwell in "marble halls" wish to affect palatial splendour. Many of us who are condemned to dwell in such places simply cannot help ourselves. But surely it would be better for those who have no sympathy with the pretence implied by all cheap splendour to refrain from imitating those who have. Why bear false witness against ourselves? Why wear the badge of a snobbishness of which we are guiltless? If we adopt the habit of pretenders we have no right to complain that we are mistaken for them: we accuse ourselves.

In proportion to the importance of a building, private or public, is the offence of this simulation. It is worst where we might reasonably expect that the doors would be of hard wood and the columns of marble. How mean the mock granite seems on the staircase of the British Museum! In order to realise all the shabbiness of sham marble one should see it in process of peeling off the walls of a wealthy nobleman's mansion. The more appropriate the real thing would be, the more offensive becomes its imitation, for the more obvious it is that it was meant to deceive. The quasi-malachite columns facing a butcher's shop are comparatively unobjectionable; there is no fear of our mistaking them for anything but what they are. Where there was really intent to deceive, neither the transparency nor the success of the cheat will

justify it. It is easier to denounce shams than to draw with certainty the line at which pretence begins ; but it is clear that where we have a right to expect a certain thing, and find instead only an imitation of it, the line has been overstepped.

Our objection to the use of an imitation where we have a right to expect the reality, is that we do not like to be deceived ; our objection to it where the real thing would have been out of place, is that the inappropriateness jars upon us. Marbling and graining, for example, must be guilty either of pretentiousness or incongruity. A door grained in imitation of oak stands convicted of pretence, veined to look like marble its inconsistency would be too ridiculous.

In many instances the right and wrong of imitation is not so obvious. The use of veneer has been most indiscriminately condemned ; but it is rather the abuse of it that deserves to be denounced. There can be no occasion to deny ourselves the luxury of rich marble on our walls because we cannot possibly construct them of it throughout. If we could do so it would be a wanton burying of beautiful colour. No sane person would expect the walls of S. Mark's to be built of the precious material with which they are lined. When there is a possibility of misapprehension it would certainly be advisable that the baser stone or brickwork should come to the front occasionally and confess itself. It is a simple thing to embed veneers of marble on a wall in panels (with or without

mosaic work) in such a way that no one could for a moment mistake it for anything but what it is.

In wood-work the abuse of veneer has been so shameless, one is almost prejudiced against its use at all. Yet it would be a pity that the beauty of rare wood should be sacrificed to a theory; and there is, besides, the real use in veneer, that by crossing the grain of veneers some danger of shrinkage and warping is met. Nothing could be more objectionable than the use of veneer on curved surfaces and in the framing of cabinet-work, but it would be arbitrary to deny the legitimacy of veneered panels, if only the wood be rich enough to deserve cutting into thin slices. No one, probably, would be found to object on principle to veneer in the form of marquetry. There is even a charm about the very frankness with which it confesses its shallowness. Nothing is left to be found out about it.

Concerning the decorative use of gilding it has been urged that it must logically be classed among the shams. And so it must where it is used to simulate solid gold, as where surface gilding is made to simulate damascening. But gilding as it has been practised in architecture for centuries past, is used simply as colour is. In the flowers of the panel opposite, gold was used merely to emphasise them. There is obviously no pretence of anything else. A gilt moulding no more pretends to be of gold than a painted wall pretends to be of solid pigment. It neither deceives nor is meant

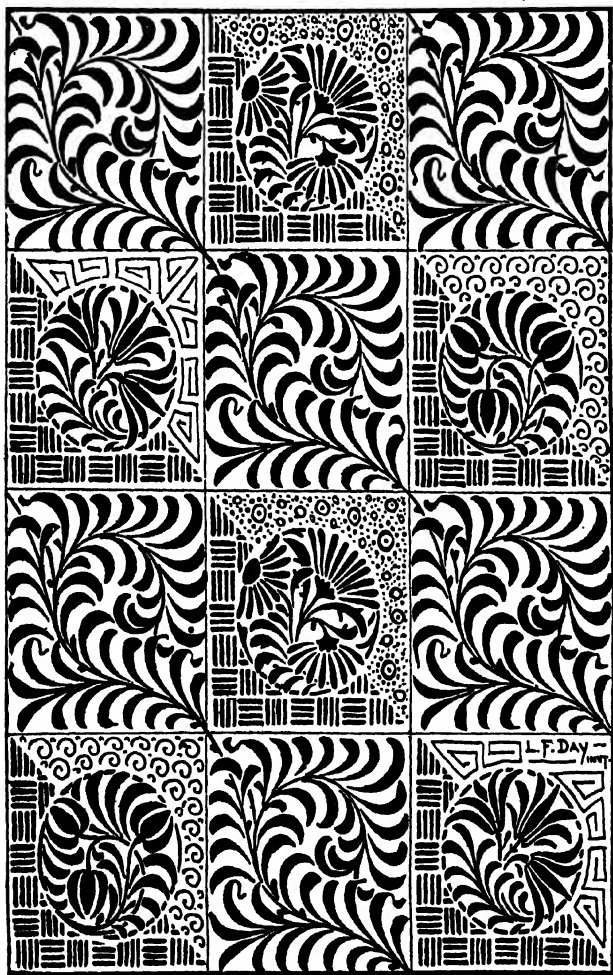
to deceive. It is confessedly gold leaf. It is at once a frank and an effective practice, to let the grain of oak or leather, or the texture of canvas or



Painted panel relieved with gilding.

plaster reveal itself beneath the gold ; but the frame-maker prefers to coat everything with a layer of preparation, which not only destroys all texture and all crispness of carving, but chips off on the slightest provocation.

The farce of Pretence is not a new and original production of our day ; we have only adapted the old idea to modern circumstances. But the imitation in times past appears to have been of two kinds, that which directly aimed at deception, and that which was rather meant to symbolise the thing it suggested. A familiar instance of the latter treatment occurs in the curtains painted as decoration on the walls of Gothic buildings. They are so conventionally rendered, and with such obvious disregard to realism, that they can never have been meant to do more than suggest the real hangings, which were one of the earliest devices for furnishing the walls of a room. The first of these painted curtains may have merited the praise due to a "conceit," but the repetition of the freak ceases to be amusing. Another favourite fancy of Gothic artists was the so-called "brick" or "masonry" pattern, a diaper formed on the lines taken by the mortar joints of a building. There is a considerable decorative use in the rigidity of these lines, but the notion of rigidity is all that we need borrow from masonry. There is no occasion whatever to adopt the forms and proportions of the stones used in construction.



Painted tile pattern.

Apart from any thought of pretence or inconsistency, the poverty of invention betrayed by the adoption of imitation in place of design, needs to be insisted upon, even at the risk of tedious iteration. The obvious appropriateness of tiles for the walls of a bath-room, and the refreshing effect of them, has led to the common use of so-called "tile-papers" by those who cannot or will not afford the luxury of the real thing. Perhaps it has not occurred to those who adopt the imitation, in spite of its pretence, for the sake of the cool effect of the blue and white, that this effect might just as well have been produced without resorting to the representation of the jointing of the tiles. A pattern printed on the white paper ground, or, still better, stencilled on the white walls, may have much of the cool and fresh appearance of tile-work; it may even with advantage be based on the square form of the ordinary tiles, so as indefinitely to suggest them, and thus through association afford additional satisfaction, without for a moment pretending to imitate them. The same may be said of other effects, that have from the first been copied in wall-paper. The French wall-papers efface themselves in the endeavour to look like tapestry, brocade, cretonne, damask,—apparently no matter what, so long as it is something else than what it is. Yet the effect might in all cases have been arrived at without simulation. We may take it that the imitator knows this well enough, but simply shirks

the difficulty. Numberless are the expedients, more or less pretentious, that are adopted, and in



Wall pattern, suggestive of painted tiles.

the name of ornament, to save trouble and supply the place of skill.

There are decorative devices that seem at first sight guilty of pretence, which are not so, even though the name given to them seem to accuse them of deceit. One of these is embossed "leather-paper" for wall decorations. Everyone who is interested in such things, knows the rich effects that in times past were produced by the Venetians and Spaniards by means of embossed leather gorgeous with gilding* and rich colour. These effects have in our time been reproduced by similarly embossing a pulp of paper; and the so-called "leather-paper" has everything to recommend it but its name, which brands it as a sham. But this is scarcely just. It is not the appearance of leather that is imitated, but rather an effect which was first produced in leather, having really little or no special and peculiar adaptation to leather-work. It is surely a legitimate step towards the popularising of art to reproduce, by simpler and less costly means, the rich but costly decoration which was beyond the reach of all but persons of great wealth. Because embossing and gilding have been first applied to leather, that is no reason why they should not be further applied to paper or any other substance that may be adapted to the process; and the fact of that prior application

* Or, rather, lacquered silver.

of the process does not justify the charge of pretence against those who discover a wider field for its application.

The excuse for frank imitation lies sometimes in its very frankness. The Japanese have a passion for imitation; they delight in it for its own sake apparently, and they imitate anything and everything, reproducing in the costliest material all the character of a commoner substance. They will carve a tusk of ivory into the semblance of a bit of common bamboo—there is at least no suggestion of cheap display in that. Nor is it at all certain that their so-called leather-papers are really meant to imitate gilt leather, though they naturally suggested it to us, who were familiar with nothing of the sort except the old stamped leather. However that may be, the Japanese use paper habitually where we should use leather, linen, or even wood. It would be difficult to say the use to which they have not put paper; and it would seem more just to say that they have developed the resources of paper, than to condemn them of pretence. It is a point not always easy to decide, but certainly worth consideration, how far any rivalry of one material by another may be considered a workman-like development of its capacities, and how far it is mere pretence. Upon the solution of that question depends the justification of the artist. It is to be regretted that our earlier familiarity with embossing as applied to leather should suggest inevitably the

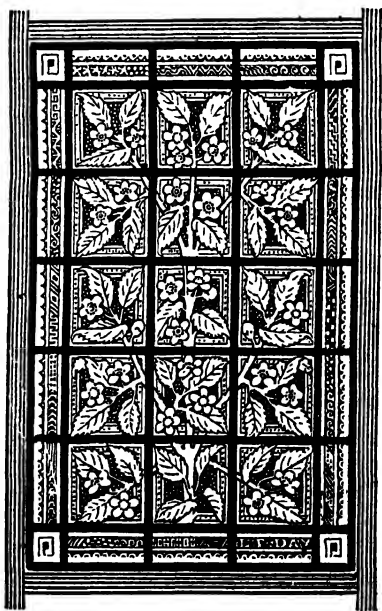
idea of imitation when it comes to be applied to any other substance. If it were the grain of the leather that was imitated, then the case would be different. But there is no such natural connection between leather and embossing, as to preclude the embossing of any and every other substance that admits of it. Embossed leather is perhaps in its origin only an imitation of *repoussé* metal-work ; and if the art of embossing were traced back to its beginning, it might prove to be simply a substitute for carving or modelling.

In connection with the subject of pretence, occurs the question as to how far one is justified in suggesting in painted decoration the appearance of relief. The theory of flat decoration for flat surfaces is logical enough, but it is possible to ride it too hard. Certainly a surface that ought to look flat, such as a floor, should not be enriched by the semblance of objects in relief ; but it does not follow that all surfaces in which we are accustomed to flatness must, in the nature of things, be treated flatly ; though the effect of any marked deviation from the accustomed treatment would probably not be pleasing. The walls of our dwelling rooms are flat for the simple reason that it is the readiest way of finishing them, the cheapest, the cleanliest, the easiest on which to hang pictures or aught else. Any attempt at the appearance of prominent relief in a wall-pattern would be offensive, not simply on account of its deceptiveness, but because it would

surely assert itself more than a background should. If, however, not aiming at relief, the designer should arrive at a satisfactory result, which, without shadow or perspective, somehow suggested slight and delicate relief, such as would not be otherwise than pleasing to the eye if it had actually been modelled, it would be dogmatic to declare that such an effect was not legitimate. We have to beware of bigotry. "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," is a fiction of the law. Morally it may be desirable ; socially it is impossible. The man who, in season and out of season, is perpetually parading his truthfulness, comes to be put down as a prig. Art, too, may be priggish ; and neither in art nor in life is priggishness an estimable trait. What we do esteem in men and in their work is sincerity, and that is quite possible in the art, as in the life, of every day. The earnest workman puts himself into his work, and if he be frank and honest his art will not belie him by any falsity.

If we speak without prejudice, we must admit that it is very difficult to define the limits of what is allowable. In some cases it is perhaps only the *intention* that determines whether an expedient is right or wrong. A certain degree of downright imitation might not be altogether inexcusable if the motive were merely the laudable desire to bridge over some abrupt transition from ornament in bold relief to flat painted-decoration. If the choice lie only between two evils, one is not to be blamed

for choosing the lesser ; and incongruity is an evil, just as imitation is : which is the greater of the two may, in exceptional cases, be matter of dispute. In mural decoration one is continually compelled to approach so far at least in the direction of imitation as to give in painting the *value*, if not the effect, of modelling or carving. If every builder were an artist, it would not be so. But every decorator has at times to balance constructed ornament by painted decoration, for which there should have been no occasion. In the attempt to accomplish this he may do something which is in danger of being mistaken for relief, in which case the fault may more justly be debited to the blunderer whose shortcomings he is endeavouring in all honesty to make good. When there is this occasion to balance actual construction by ornament, or where the



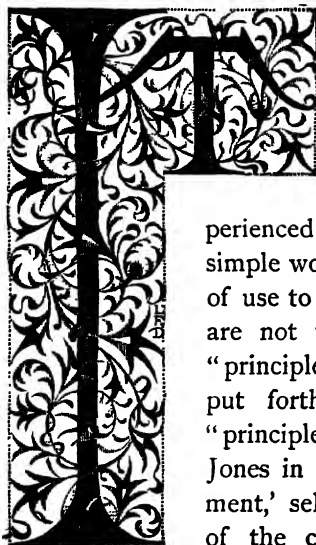
Instance of the frank acceptance of the lead-lines in window-glazing.

material used in parts of the construction is not carried all through, the too ready resort to imitation is a confession either of incompetence or laziness. The artist who is in earnest will be loth to admit that he can find no mean which is enough for all decorative purposes, and not too much for frankness.

We ask not only for honesty, but for a certain amount of frankness, in the use of a material. The degree to which such honesty and frankness should be carried each one must determine according to his conscience and according to his temperament; feeling will often anticipate reason in pointing the way that is right. Is it not always so? The best of us do not inhabit a "Palace of Truth." Upright men, who would scorn deliberately to lie, make daily concessions to social convenience that are not consistent with strict truth. They would vindicate themselves, perhaps, by saying that in their lives they are truthful men, and that it is only the literal truth which they appear to violate. And in art, also, it is not so essential that our work should be true to the letter, as that it should be frank, honest, unpretending, workmanlike, obedient to the spirit of truth.

LEADING-STRINGS.

"The eagle never lost so much time as when he consented to learn of the crow."



MIGHT seem a simple thing to state broadly the principles that govern ornament; and, indeed, it is easy enough for an experienced workman to give some simple working rules that may be of use to the beginner; but these are not to be confounded with "principles," even though they be put forth on authority. The "principles" enunciated by Owen Jones in his 'Grammar of Ornament,' seldom rise above the level of the common-place, and are, strictly speaking, only a description of the lines on which that tasteful artist himself worked, plus certain dogmas deduced from his own practice. Now, the truths that appeal to us are not necessarily the highest nor the only truths, and when we begin to dogmatise we are like to do more harm than good. One may go so

far as to doubt if any good can come of dogmatism. When once a student has passed that first stage of art where he has not to ask questions but to do what he is told and believe what is told him, whatever laws the teacher may lay down for him are useful only in proportion to their elasticity. They must fit emergencies. Rigid dogma is more likely to hinder than to help the impulse of his imagination. It is not difficult to lay down general rules if they are so general as to be of comparatively little practical use. One might safely say, for example, that ornament may be so schemed as either to *fill* or to *occupy* the space it is designed to decorate, instancing the Arabs and the Japanese as expert each in their own direction. When however we presume to lay down definite rules concerning the lines on which all ornament should be based, we are in imminent danger of becoming ridiculous. • It is one thing to recognise the value of the lesson conveyed to us in Moresque art, and another to deduce from it unalterable principles on which, ever afterwards, ornament should be designed. Again, it will not be denied that the Moors made admirable decorative use of the primary colours qualified with much gold ; and it is open to us to follow their precedent. But we are equally free to work on the principles of Titian, if we so prefer. There is no one road to success in anything. What we have to do is to produce good colour, no matter though some one else have produced fine colour on other prin-

ciples. Certainly no rules of any kind will make colourists of us. The energetic advocacy of the use of primary colours in decoration tempts one to wish it were possible, once for all, to wipe them from the palette of all but the most expert ; for it is only the most expert that can safely be trusted with anything so poisonous as the raw primaries.

The doctrine of the use of primary colours must needs be supplemented by other doctrines equally arbitrary. "Colours should never be allowed to impinge upon each other" ; they must occupy certain set positions ; they must be doled out in certain "proportions" ! Certainly, if you will take neat primary tints, you must take also sundry precautions lest those powerful drugs should be too much for you. But if the primaries are so dangerous why take such pains to employ them ? A colourist finds it necessary to hold on to no thread of theory for safety ; he can do better than any theorist, without it. He delights to disturb the monotony of a blue surface by touches of green and grey and purple ; he brightens a red with dashes of orange, and blurs it in places with brown ; a flat tint he accepts only as a necessary compromise ; and he makes use of the primaries, as the physician makes medicinal use of poisons, knowing that any excess or indiscretion in their employment may be fatal.

Most of the dogmas as to the proportions in which the various colours should be used, are based upon the fact, or fancy, that a ray of sunlight is

made up of coloured rays in those proportions. We were taught in childhood that the seven colours of the rainbow went to make white light ; later, we learnt that there were three primary colours, although there was some doubt among scientists as to what those three were ; we are asked now to believe that there are only two primaries. At all events, Nature (who has on the whole not a bad eye for colour) has very carefully concealed from us the component parts of white light. It is of infinite importance to the astronomer and the chemist to resolve colourless light into its elements ; but the spectroscope is not likely to revolutionise art, or even greatly to help the artist. You may dissect and analyse, but you cannot draw up any formula for the production of fine colour. There is just this fact in connection with the theories of colour proportion, that the eye can bear as a rule more of those colours which preponderate in the spectrum. We can endure, that is to say, more of blue than of yellow ; but any rule as to the ratio in which colours should be used is as impracticable as it is arbitrary. The very test of all good colour is that it is too subtle to be put into words. Only the coarser, cruder tints, that can be quite clearly defined, come within the scope of the theorist. Some trouble might doubtless be spared us, if we could consent to shut our eyes, and swallow obediently some such formula as this :—"Take three parts of yellow pigment, five

of red, and eight of blue ; distribute evenly over a surface geometrically subdivided into small spaces, with care that no two colours impinge ; sugar with orientalism, flavour with conventionality at discretion, and serve up boldly in the form of ornamental art !” But how is one to arrive at a pure primary colour ? Our pigments do not approach the purity of the prism. And how is it to be measured ? The eye must be judge. Better by far trust to it altogether, and dispense with the encumbrance of a theory.

And then the rules concerning the relation of form to colour ! One obvious use to which colour may be put is that of emphasising form. But to insist that the development of form is the one and only function of colour, is more than rash. Surely it is permissible to distribute the colour of one's background so as to emphasise only such forms as seem to need emphasis. Purity of form needs certainly no “development” by means of colour ; it is best appreciated in the absence thereof ; and, on the other hand, full, rich colour can afford to dispense with some grace in forms that lend themselves to its satisfactory distribution. This is fully appreciated by painters, who habitually sacrifice one to the other, according as their aim is form or colour. Its appreciation by the decorator has perhaps been hindered by authoritative dogma. All that can safely be asserted is, that in any scheme of colour there should be strict relation

between its quality, its quantity, and its situation—that is to say, its quality will be suggested by the quantity in which it is used, and the situation in which it is placed ; its quantity will be regulated by the lightness or darkness, the brilliancy or depth,

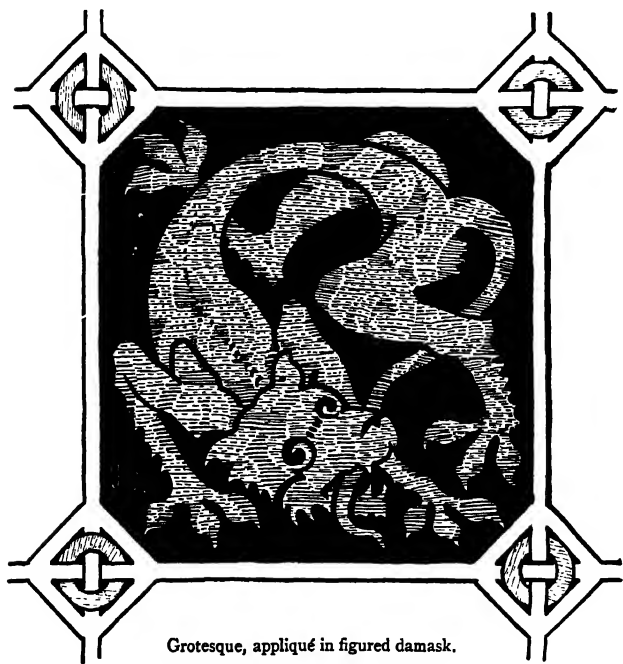


Study in design, showing the use of colour in emphasising some of the forms, and softening others.

of the tints employed, and by considerations of the light or shadow in which they are placed, and the distance at which they are seen ; its situation will be determined by the amount of colour used, and the nature of that colour.

No need of much philosophy to tell us that the cruder a colour the less we must use of it, and the more it should be broken up, and separated from other crude colour; or to teach us that low tones are lost in dark places, where bright ones are only subdued to due sobriety and softness. The slightest feeling for colour will suggest that the larger the surface of one colour the lower it must be in tone, (unless again it be in shadow,) and that the smaller the surface the brighter it may be. Every house-painter knows by experience that for a ceiling he must mix his tint a shade or two lighter and brighter than he wishes it to appear; but to insist upon the adoption of one colour for projections, another for hollows, and a third for flat surfaces, is to prove oneself a theorist beyond redemption. One need not even have studied Chevreul in order to know that some colours appear to advance and others to recede from the eye. Where it was desired to throw back one member of a moulding, we should naturally paint it in some colour approaching to greyness, and not bright orange; but it is by no means necessary in architectural decoration to exaggerate every projection and deepen every hollow, as if the architect had expressed himself so timidly that it was necessary for the decorator to underline his words. When architect and decorator are one, he wisely leaves it to the painting to supplement the modelling. He relies, perhaps, upon colour to deepen hollows, as did the Greeks

when they made their curves so flat ; perhaps upon the depth of the hollow to soften the crudity of available colours. This is more nearly the function of colour—to qualify form, defining or subduing it as need may be. For example, in the grotesque below



Grotesque, appliqué in figured damask.

the body of the creature is cut out of a piece of damask, the pattern of which bears no relation to the beast, in order to get variety, and at the same time to soften the hardness of the form.

It may even be said that, art being in its nature

experimental, and perfection not often to be obtained, the practical use of colour in architecture (wherein form is of supreme importance) is often to correct and supplement it, to give variety to what is monotonous, emphasis to what is tame, and unity to what would otherwise be disjointed. In many of the plastic arts what is done is done, so far as they are concerned, and no modification is possible. A stroke of the chisel that has gone too far, cannot be recalled; but if the work is to be painted it is the province of the painter to rectify the mistake that, but for him, would be irremediable.

The practical decorator, who has mostly to accept forms as they are and do the best he can with them, would be sorry indeed to have to emphasise by colour what is already only too aggressive. He is grateful to the tones that will enable him to do something towards subduing it.

The relation between the forms and colours he adopts is always in the mind of the artist. If there be not much difference between the shades of colour used, he sees that his forms shall be strong enough to take care of themselves; unless, indeed, it be his deliberate intention that the pattern shall just break the monotony of a flat surface, without itself being obvious. (The pronounced pattern of the curtains illustrated, is calculated not to be altogether lost even in the one-coloured silk terry in which it was produced.)



Heraldic curtain design, executed for Windsor Castle.

There are patterns that are meant to be felt by their influence rather than seen.

Dogma professes to be founded upon the principles of old work, which was inspired by nothing of the kind. Every instance of good work has some hint for us ; but its teaching must be tested by a multitude of examples before we can accept it as a law even to ourselves. It may be a good working rule, without being a principle of design that we are justified in asserting dogmatically.

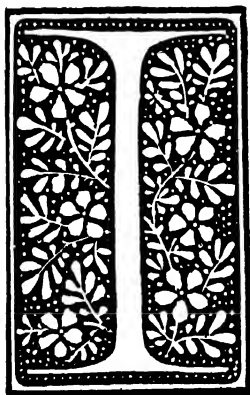
The analysis of many examples of the best work will show that in it perfect harmony has often resulted from the exclusion of one of the primary colours ; and the timely recollection of that experience may suggest to the artist a way out of his immediate difficulty ; but to formulate that experience into a rule for general guidance, would be only less pernicious than to insist upon the presence, always, of all the primaries. We know very well that any considerable volume of one colour is kept in countenance by the support of some kindred colour in the composition, and that the occurrence of a solitary point of vivid colour is an invaluable means of emphasis. We feel that in the decoration of a room there should be some gradation upwards both of form and colour. It seems only natural that the deeper colour and the more rigid form should be at the base of the design, and that the tones should grow lighter and the lines freer as they ascend. There is no limit to the

suggestions of experience ; but who shall say that there is one way, and only one, of balancing or emphasising colour ; or that a delightful effect of wall decoration may not be produced without upward gradation of colour, and without any severity of form whatever ?

In the difficulties of design, every hint, however slight, is valuable ; but all dogma is insupportable. The cultivated instinct of the artist must be its own law. Let him dare to be true to his artistic conscience, and he can afford to despise the theorist and all his works.

THE RIVAL CLAIMS OF FORM AND
COLOUR.

“No man can serve two masters.”



It is impossible to reconcile all the claims of form and colour. The two work often together to their mutual gain. But, however friendly the rivalry between them, it is always rivalry, and each claims for itself something that the other would fain deny to it. It would seem as if absolute perfection of the one were only to be obtained by some sacrifice of the other ; the dual excellence is seldom found to exist, if ever. There are, and have been in all times, men who in their work aim at combining the two qualities in equal perfection, and who have attained in both a measure of success ; but they are just the men who fail to satisfy, either colourists in the matter of colour, or draughtsmen in the matter of form. And with respect to decorative art, what remains to us of ancient ornament goes to show that the masters of form are

often those from whom the secret of colour is hidden, and that colourists are as frequently half contemptuous of form, making use of it merely to assist them in their effect of colour.

Perhaps the very pre-eminence of the Greeks in form was in some measure due to a defective appreciation of the beauty of colour. Mr. Gladstone's theory of the colour-blindness of the ancient Greeks may or may not be correct ; but at least it seems certain that Homer did not describe colour with the accuracy, nor yet with the appreciation of its infinite variety, which is a comparatively common characteristic of modern poetry. Too much stress must not be laid upon the verbal painting of colour by a poet, even though that poet be Homer ; but it is at least valuable corroborative evidence of the more direct testimony of archaic Greek art. We see in that no vestiges of anything very beautiful or subtle in colour ; nor in the work of centuries later, when Greek art was in its prime, does the colour appear to have passed beyond tasteful tinting. Some fragments of their coloured glass vessels are beautiful, but a larger proportion of them are positively unpleasant to the eye. Nothing could well be worse than some of the "marbled" ware, and other sweetstuff-suggesting mixtures, more like to tempt a schoolboy than a colourist. What we are told of the painting of their temples is, at all events, not suggestive of anything like tenderness of tone. In the vases we seem to have evidence

that they reached in colour that stage of cultivated taste which characterised them. As far as it goes it is perfectly satisfactory, but it does not go much beyond monotone. Failing all proof of that full sense of colour which is so common among the nations of the East, we may be allowed to suspect that taste was the highest point to which they attained in this direction, a taste the more perfectly under control because they had no passion for colour.

It is scarcely logical to argue that, because the Greeks were so eminent in many things, they must have been pre-eminent in all. The fairer inference is that success in one direction was attained by a sincerity of purpose that disregarded all counter-attractions. Even in the poetry of the Greeks, is it not rather the form that is so admirable? Both evidence and presumption point to the fact that in Greek art perfection of form was not allied with equally splendid colour. Perhaps it could not have been otherwise, and the perfect purity of form was owing to perfect singleness of aim.

Colour, with its sensuous charm, did something towards blinding the artists of ancient Rome to the value and beauty of pure form. Though their work may have been, in a sense, a debasement of Greek art, we must admit at least that it was richer. The purity of Greek art has the air of being slightly cold-blooded; and one can sympathise with the Romans losing patience with its calm faultlessness, and breaking out into redundant richness.

In the Renaissance the culmination of colour was accompanied by almost equal magnificence of form ; but the latter had not the refinement of the best Greek art ; and, certainly so far as ornament was concerned, the purest form was always in monochrome, carved in wood or marble, or wrought in metal.

The key of colour in the earlier art of Egypt appears to have been pitched higher than in that of Greece, and its success was less uniformly assured. It is true that, though among the Egyptians both form and colour were strictly subordinate to symbolism, in the ornaments which decorate the ancient mummy cases both are usually excellent ; but it is more than probable that the colour was originally much cruder than it is, now that the varnish which preserves it is yellow with age ; and even at its best it is not luxurious. It is always with the dignity and self-restraint of Egyptian ornament, rather than the colour, that we are impressed.

Where colour is indeed superlatively fine, as in the art of China, it reigns alone. The forms employed in Chinese ornament fulfil their intention ; they afford scope for harmony which could not be nearly so readily obtained by the use of shapelier masses ; but in themselves they are usually lacking in grace, and often absolutely hideous. To this day the Chinese when they attempt to copy anything show how little they are

draughtsmen. With all their elaboration they cannot give the growth of a plant, or its spirit.

The superiority of the Japanese in this respect is about in proportion to their inferiority in the colour sense. Not but that Japanese colour is often fine ; still it is less fine than the Chinese at its best. Also the Japanese have rather an appreciation of what is essential and expressive than of what is graceful in form ; they select always those lines which are characteristic in preference to those which are beautiful.

Never was the balance between form and colour held so evenly as in the hands of the Indians, Arabs, Moors, and Persians. The forms in use among them are, without doubt, far less pure than the Greek, and the colour is frequently wanting in what may be called emphasis ; but it would be hard to find ornament in which both form and colour are at once so good in themselves and so harmoniously combined as in the Arabesque surface decoration. Neither is sacrificed to the other ; we are even left in doubt as to which was the predominating influence in its design.

Gothic art comes more nearly home to us. But with all our reverence for the grandeur of mediæval architecture, it must be confessed that even the most beautiful forms of thirteenth century ornament are rude in comparison with Greek or Renaissance detail, whilst the finest colour of the period was associated with forms the very reverse of beautiful.

The most ardent admirer of Early-English glass-painting will not claim for the stiff-jointed, splay-footed saints of the period any other merit of form than that of embodying fine colour; and any colourist who has studied old glass will acknowledge that many of the most magnificent effects are due, in part at least, to time and accident. The action of the elements has corroded and roughened the surface of the glass, in such a way as to refract the light transmitted through it as no smooth surface could; and the mellowness of old glass is in no small measure due to this. To some extent it is due also to the lichen that encrusts it on the outside, to the monster cobwebs that fall in dusky curtains from the bars of windows out of reach, to the thick setting of accumulated dust and dirt round every lead, from which the colours shine out with jewel-like brilliance, and even to the accident of capricious mending and patching and misplacement of glass by glaziers before the days of "restoration." Admitting all the beauty of old glass we cannot take it as proof of the universal excellence of Gothic colour. The illuminated manuscripts, preserved with a care that is less than kind, tell a different tale, a tale for the most part of a crudity that can only be described as childish. Nor do the remains of mediæval wall-painting give us a very high idea of the power of the artists. Their safety lay in the discreet use of ochre and other simple earths, with which they could not go far wrong.

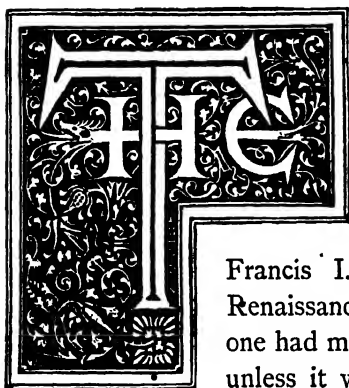
It is not here the purpose, however, to disparage Gothic or any other colour, but to show that the perfections of form and colour are seldom twin-born. Nowadays, as always, an artist according to his idiosyncrasy, looks upon form as a vehicle for colour, or upon colour as it may influence form. His best chance of success in either is in the subordination of the other to it; and it behoves him to know clearly which it is that he desires to attain, and to give his mind to that, not ignoring the other, nor being content to do work that is in any respect bad, only doing always the best that is compatible with his main purpose. In art also, singleness of aim is essential to success.

The twofold effort may lead the doubly great to a failure that is better than success in any one direction. But the fate of those who would serve two masters was long since foretold.

PART II.

THE ART OF THE FASHION-MONGER.

"Come ; buy, buy, buy !"



TYRANNY of fashion is no new subject of complaint ; but perhaps it is more a subject of complaint than once it was. When

Francis I. set the fashion of Renaissance art in France, no one had much cause to grumble, unless it were the older artists whose art had already crystal-

lised into a shape too solid ever to be made to flow in a new channel, even by the aid of a solvent so powerful as the royal favour. And in later days, so long as kings and queens and great nobles were supreme, and the fashions were really a reflection of their more cultivated taste, it was as it should be. But we have long since changed all that. There may be simple folk yet, who, when they adopt the latest novelty, imagine in their innocence that the fashion was set by a queen or a princess, not know-

ing how that fashion was, so to speak, "planted" upon Royalty by some cunning fashion-monger. If you wish to make a fashion you must "first catch your" Royal Highness, and then proceed to advertise whatever it may be as "patronised by H.R.H., &c., &c., &c." It is idle to preach against fashion, maybe; but is there any absolute reason why the fashion should be determined for us by persons whose interests are in direct opposition to our own?

Men talk of tailors and upholsterers, milliners and dressmakers, with an amount of contempt which they scarcely deserve; and yet we permit them to foist upon us fashions which not only revolt our better judgment, but are devised with the one idea of diverting our money into their pockets. The very extravagance of the fashions is their device for promoting extravagance in us. The recklessness with which a fashionable dressmaker will cut up old lace or costly brocade, and put the richest material to basest use, is a flagrant proof of the entire carelessness on their part of all but their own immediate interests. Nor is that the worst of it. It is their business to make the fashion so pronounced that by next season it will be markedly old-fashioned, and by this means to stimulate the demand for the newer mode that they will have brought in. It is just the same with the furnisher. He persuaded you yesterday to furnish in a style which he called "Early English," in order that to-day you might be tired of it and try "Queen Anne."

There is a great deal of talk about economy just now ; but it resolves itself, chiefly, into giving as little money as possible for everything. The more proper name for this parsimony would be extravagance. Whoever has had really to economise knows that one secret of thrift is to keep clear of the fashion. The modest garment that is never distinctly in fashion, is never obtrusively out of it. Simple clothes, in keeping with the habits of the wearer, may be worn till they are really worn out ; but the extravagance of last season becomes too ridiculous to be put on when others have abandoned it. That lasts longest which carries no date with it. It is a curious spectacle, that of men and women of all degrees, those even of refinement and culture, submitting blindly to the tyranny of Fashion as if it were Fate ; denying themselves without hesitation that which would give them satisfaction ; and all for the satisfaction of whom ? How meek we are ! How we resign all individual preference and obediently produce our purses at the magic words, "the last new thing, sir," "the latest fashion, madam" !

Fashion is a comedy in which Taste plays quite a small part. So persistently have we followed in the false track that the very sense of what is appropriate, becoming, or beautiful, grows dull. Even vanity succumbs. What art there may be in dress consists, obviously, in the skilful adaptation of costume to the form and features of the wearer, in diverting attention from bodily defect and setting

off beauty to advantage. But Fashion pulls the wires, and we answer to them. No matter whether we be short or tall, stout or thin, we wear a great-coat that reaches down to our heels, if only the tailor so determine. Ladies wear their hair in bands or fringes, crimped or padded, all down their backs or tied up tight in a knot, like the tail of a cart-horse, always *à la mode*, whatever it may be, and with little reference to their own particular style of beauty. Fashion, who crept into the service of Vanity as her slave, well content to make herself generally useful, is mistress now, and lords it over us despotically; humbly we disfigure ourselves; without a murmur we distort the solitary grace or beauty we may possess, and expose our very deformities at her bidding—and all the while we talk of taste!

Look at the jewellery we wear. There, if anywhere, is an opportunity for the exercise of refined and delicate appreciation of what is beautiful, for in most cases beauty is the only excuse for its existence. If we cannot afford to wear intrinsically beautiful trinketry, we can do very well without it. Not that there is any reason why it should be costly. The jewellery worn until recently by the peasant women of Normandy, Norway, Switzerland, and other European countries (now in imminent danger of being superseded by the attractions of more modern, showier, and altogether worthless Parisian and Viennese manufactures), was strictly

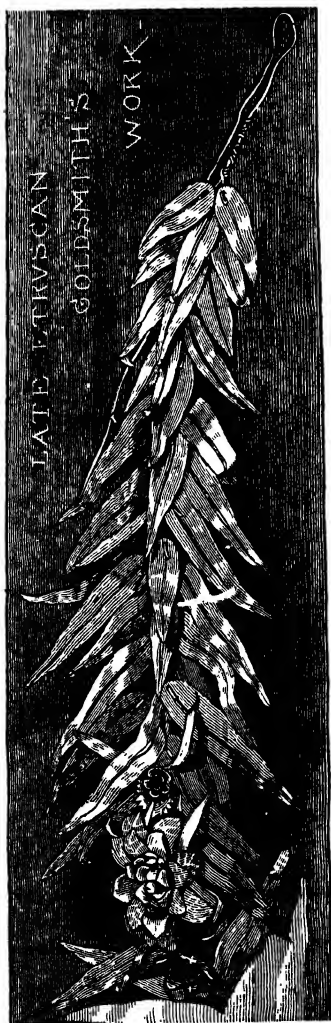
peasant jewellery, the metal chiefly silver, and the stones garnets; but it was good work and well designed, worth transmitting from mother to daughter, and not fit only to be flung aside when the fashion had passed by. Men of discernment have been collecting and buying up the old examples of this work. Will any one be likely to buy up the remains of what is supplanting it? How much of this last will survive at all?

There is this to be said of the better class of modern English goldsmith's work, that a certain honesty characterises it. It suggests "value received." But the value consists chiefly in the weight of the gold and in the bigness and rarity of the stones. This very character shows how little the artistic element of design is considered, or sought after, by those who lead the fashion. The Indian jeweller, according to Sir George Birdwood, thinks nothing of the intrinsic value of the precious stones he employs. He is an artist, and to him the value is in their colour, sheen, effect; he cares as much for them as a painter cares for his pigments, and no more. They are simply a means to his decorative end. The consequence is that he is able to use rich emeralds and rubies as lavishly as if they were enamel; and wherever he wants a point of light, bits of diamond are at hand, commercially of no great price, but artistically as useful as though they were priceless.

Our English jewellery is just the reverse of all

this. We must have fine and flawless stones, worth ever so much money, and masses of solid gold. We manufacture at a ruinous price heavy gold chains, that somehow will suggest fetters gilded; we embed rare stones in thick gold rings or other heavy and shapeless masses of metal, with a sort of idea that because all is plain it must be in good taste; we throw rare diamonds together in a glittering mass, which has none of the charm of colour characterising the gorgeous, but comparatively inexpensive, Eastern work. Art with us appears to decrease in proportion to the increased value of the materials used. The greater the number of diamonds the more inevitably fashion rules that they shall be put together according to the principles that inspire the flaring illuminations which compel attention to the entrances of the London theatres.

Outrageous fashions are to some extent kept alive by the fact that only very rich people can afford to indulge in them; and to follow them, therefore, is the most emphatic way of saying, "I am rich." It is one and the same passion which finds vent among the poorer classes in Brummagem jewellery, and shows itself in rich ones in the display of watch-chains, rings, and necklets, whose whole value and interest consist in the number of rare diamonds and the weight of gold. Diamonds may be a safe investment, easily convertible into cash, a convenient form of settling money



on one's wife, a ready means of advertising one's wealth—but what has that to do with art or ornament? The Indian craftsman may lay claim to art when he uses stones for their colour's sake. The ancient Greeks and the Etruscans were artists when they beat out their gold so fine that it could be modelled with the fingers and turned to such beautiful purposes as the chaplet given on this page. A crown like that could be worn without oppressing the wearer. Holbein and Cellini proved them-

selves artists when they gave new value to the precious metals for which they designed. Those, on the other hand, to whom money value is of more account than beauty, can lay no claim to art. The fact that a thousand pounds' worth of diamonds are heaped together without a thousand pennies' worth of art, is in itself conclusive evidence that the wearer does not put on jewels for the sake of ornament.

To blunder in a characteristically British fashion is to blunder nevertheless. We could do with much less of substance in modern jewellery and much more of art. In objects of pure luxury like this, we might well afford to spend more money on the craftsmanship than on the mere material on which that is expended. It would be a safe rule to follow, never to let the value of the material exceed the value of the art in jewellery; but that would never find favour with the power that is. Such gems would be worth keeping. They would even increase instead of losing in value. Their price would depend on exquisite design and workmanship; on merit, in fact, and not on any notion of novelty. And that would never do!

If we fully realised what fashion was, and who set it, and for what objects, we should surely be ashamed of following it. Until we are ashamed of it there is little hope of radical improvement in ornamental design. And yet how many of us are

there who are not, rather, half ashamed of being out of the fashion ?

If the cultivated will not take the direction of their own affairs into their own hands, but persist in leaving them to the mercies of the vain, the ignorant, and the interested—vanity, ignorance, and the shop, will continue to have it their way, and to elbow taste, economy, and common-sense out of the realms of every-day art.

HOUSE AND HOME.

"That our expenditure and our character are twain, is the vice of society."



WE accept, perhaps, too readily, the Englishman's boast about his love of home. Few English homes really look as if anyone had an intelligent interest in them. You may go from house to house among your neighbours, and from no one dwelling shall you be able to gather a distinct impression of its owner. Each reflects the others; or rather they are all reflections, paler or more pronounced, as the case may be, of what is, or was, the prevailing fashion. The rare exceptions to the rule will betray, not the more loving householder, but the more "advanced" decorator. If by chance some particle of the personality of the man whose house it is be distinguishable, the likelihood is that it strikes a false note in the general effect. Those who have heedlessly succumbed to the decorative mania begin, too late, to find that the little comforts and conveniences to which they were accustomed, are out of keeping with "fine art" furniture, and they blindly attribute to the fault of art, what is in fact

due to the thoughtlessness with which they adopted a fashion altogether out of accord with their individual wants and ways. All the railing against "æsthetic" furniture and its inconvenience, all the sneers against art that is uppermost in the house, all the protests in favour of usefulness and cosiness and comfort (implying unquotable maledictions on art and its unserviceableness), resolve themselves into the unconscious confession of ignorance concerning the relation of art to every-day life. The furniture that is inconvenient, no matter what the workmanship wasted on it, sins against taste as well as reason. To revolutionise the household is very far from being the function of art at all. If use, cosiness, and comfort cannot be reconciled with beauty, blame the artist for his incompetence, but do not condemn art because he is unequal to the occasion.

It ~~is at the~~ starting-point of decoration that the most fatal blunders are made. Some effect that we have seen, some "style" that is in fashion, something that may be quite contrary to our way of life, catches our fancy; and we proceed to alter everything in the house, and, in the name of art, to render ourselves uncomfortable, dragging that name into the contempt of all who retain their sober senses.

How happens it that the word "homely" is associated with ugliness? A certain simplicity and sobriety are, rightly enough, in character with the life of simple, sober people; but nowhere is

beauty out of place. The Puritan protest against luxury, looseness, and extravagance was more earnest than discriminating. The arts, whose highest development was naturally found in princely palaces, fell into disrepute along with their royal patrons; and even yet they have scarcely regained their prestige among the sterner and more matter-of-fact Englishmen, in whom something of the Puritan spirit survives.

Such men will be slow to appreciate the beautiful; but we may appeal with more confidence to the sense of justice in them; and they must needs admit that the abuse of art does not condemn it. Home should indeed be homely, with a homeliness in which ugliness plays no part, unless perchance a man prefer ugliness to beauty. A man's home should seem to have grown round him like a shell; it should fit him as naturally; and ~~there~~ is no reason why it should not be as beautiful as any shell that ever housed mollusc. It does not seem much to ask that our home should appear to belong to us. But the modern manner is to rub down whatever is personal and characteristic to a dead-level of polish, that reflects just what may happen to come in contact with it. To be individual is to be in continual danger of offending against social *convenances*. Thus it comes to pass that persons of real taste fit up their houses tastelessly, intelligent people senselessly, and men and women of refinement satisfy them-

selves, in this one respect, with something very much like vulgarity.

If we are to accept the evidence of the houses themselves, it all goes to show that, for all the boasting, we do not care for them enough. We are too much accustomed, in these days of locomotion, to look upon our dwellings as mere halting-places between the stages of the journey through life, and to treat them with as little respect as if they were inns or railway stations. Surely there should be some sanctity about our homes. The place where we were born, or began the new married life together, where our children were born, and died perhaps, and where we hope at last to die, has some claim on our reverence. Formerly it was more so; men were more accustomed to build themselves houses, with the idea that there they cast their lot, there ~~they would~~ live their lives, and after them their son, perhaps, and their son's son after him; and accordingly they cared for their homes with an affection that men of this generation do not feel, if even they understand. It is not to be supposed that buildings "run up" to let, will ever bear comparison with a house built to live in. The dwelling that a man takes for a term of seven years, in the hope that at the end of that time he will be in the position to remove to a more imposing residence in some more fashionable neighbourhood, cannot excite an interest which it does not so much as pretend to deserve. There is no need to lament the days that



Painted wall-panel.

are gone ; we have little room for doubt that this nineteenth century is, all in all, better than the eighteenth, and that the twentieth will be better still. Nor is it proposed that everyone who has once taken a house should, then and there, make up his mind to live and die in it. Too often it is the case that the sooner he gets out of it the better. Certain it is, however, that the present conditions of house-tenure are no more in favour of the development of art in the house, than is the restless ambition which characterises the age we live in.

There is no denying the demoralising effect, so far as art is concerned, of that foregone determination not to stay in a place longer than one is obliged, that eager intention of taking another house so soon as one can afford it. The wished-for time ~~may never~~ come ; but the hope of it holds back the householder from undertaking a multitude of improvements, both in its appurtenances and in its appearance, which were well within his means. It is scarcely worth while to do this or that when he may so soon be leaving ! He does not see the advantage of decorating his rooms for the benefit of the next tenant, or purchasing furniture that may not fit the future mansion. If he has money to spend on art he spends it on portable pictures, and does not commission an artist to paint panels for him on walls that belong to his landlord. So it happens that what ought to be done, and under

more settled circumstances would be done, is left undone, and that which is done is done without either thought or thoroughness. There is no heart in it. It has been left to the "decorator." Taste, feeling, intention, harmony of effect, you shall seek in vain, but everywhere is evidence of the guiding spirit of commerce.

The cant of art is just now in fashion, and passes current everywhere. The business man appreciates its commercial value, and adopts it accordingly. There is no necessity, however, for him to provide art for his customers, when a gloss of pretence answers all his purpose. It is cheaper, too, than even the most modest art, and proportionately more marketable. According to the code of modern commerce, he is not to be blamed if, seeing that what his customers want is novelty, he provides it, nor if, being shrewd enough to see that ~~they~~ prefer to buy their novelty under the name of art, he tickets it to their liking.

Even supposing a decorator to be an artist, he is tradesman as well, and the interests of art and of trade are not identical. Which way, think you, will he be likely to lean in his dealings? Of the few decorators who are artists, only those whose love of art is stronger than their love, or perhaps their need, of profit, could be trusted to give unbiassed judgment in matters of taste. The furnishing upholsterer is, it may be assumed without injustice, neither better nor worse than other men, and

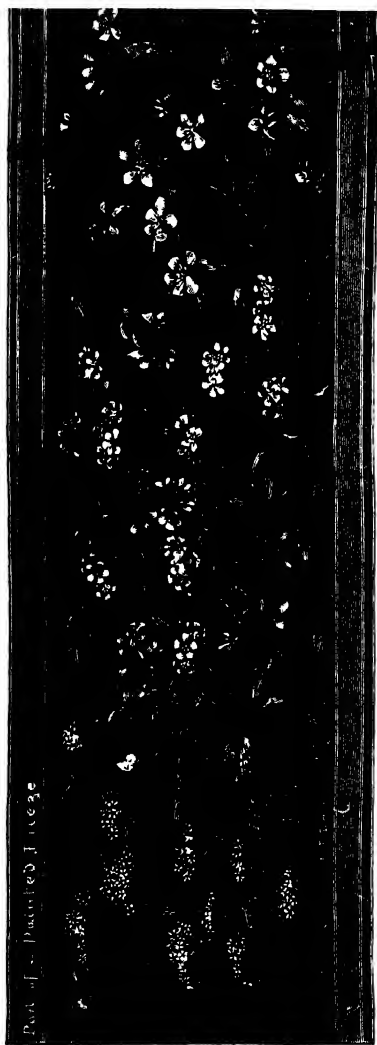
does not pretend (except to his customers) to have any other motive in carrying on business than the hope of profit. The curious thing is that the public should suppose him to have any appreciation of art, apart from its marketable value. He is just as willing to line your hall with paper that is meant to look like marble, to make your dining-room dingy, as well as dirty, by the contrivance called flock-paper, and to bedizen the walls of the drawing-rooms with bunches of flaunting flowers that have the impudence to pretend to be natural, as he is to supply the severest Gothic, the richest Jacobean, or the most chaste Queen Anne decoration in vogue. What matters it to the manufacturer or to the retail dealer, whether the sideboard he sells be constructed on the principles of sound workmanship, or whether the jambs of the door open with it? It is not ~~his business~~ to have any theories of right or wrong taste. Veneer does duty for solid wood-work, and if the public like it, it does that duty substantially enough for him. His prejudice is in favour of the saleable; his preference is for what sells best. So long as the proportion of outlay to income remains about the same, it makes little difference to him what is the popular fancy to be flattered. But it stands to reason that the risk and trouble involved in art are infinitely greater than in following any one of the cut-and-dried ideas of decoration; and it involves, since most persons are anxious to keep down their expenditure, a considerable amount



of added thought and toil and risk, without anything like adequate increase of remuneration.

An illustration or two of this very evident truth will suffice. A room is to be decorated and furnished, and the decorator is called in. He knows very well that *paterfamilias* has probably settled in his own mind a sum which he purposes to expend, or at all events that there is a limit to which he will confine his outlay ; and the natural instinct of the man of business is to secure such a liberal percentage of that sum, in the form of profit, as conscience may permit. So far as in him lies, therefore, he recommends such things as are safe and bear a distinct and assured profit ; he studiously abstains from suggesting anything that may turn out a failure, or that may be successful only at his pecuniary loss. It might occur to him that such and such a prominent feature in the room deserved special treatment. There is only one door, and that in a most conspicuous position, and for a very few pounds sterling he might decorate it with delicate brush-work ; but the design of such ornament would not be peculiarly remunerative ; there would be some little difficulty in adapting it to the different panels ; and he might not be sure that his painter could execute it with the requisite delicacy and spirit.

Or again a painted frieze of foliage and flowers, after the manner of that illustrated overleaf, might suggest itself ; but it would have to be painted by an artist,



who probably could not say exactly how long it would take him, or what he would charge for the work. So he falls back discreetly upon something more simple, if less interesting. The manufacturers supply him with a variety of patterns of costly papers and stuffs; he shows them to paterfamilias, who is gratified by the "large selection" offered; and if in the end he is dissatisfied with the effect, no one but himself is to blame, for the choice was his own. In any.

case, the decorator cannot fare amiss. The material bears a definite profit; the price of hanging, and the like, he can estimate to a fraction; the work is all such as he can depend upon ordinary workmen to carry out and his foreman to superintend; it gives him neither trouble nor anxiety; and the nett profit is assured.

It is no fault in the tradesman that he seeks safety; but the effect of his caution is that we have had to live in white-and-gold drawing-rooms, and maroon flock dining-rooms, to confront ourselves at every turn in huge looking-glasses, to contemplate the "picking-out" of over-elaborate cornices with gaudy tints in lieu of decoration, and to pay for yards of vulgar gilding because that was his idea of richness. The fault is in ourselves. There is no scapegoat that can be made to bear the weight of the universal sins against taste. If small details, which it does not answer the purpose of any but the householder to see after, are neglected, is it not his fault? If we purchase big polished-plate mirrors that we do not want, and ungainly poles which support nothing, have we not ourselves to thank? Whose fault is it that the prefix "drawing-room" is almost a synonym for "flimsy"? Some share of the responsibility for things we encourage must be ours. The "occasional" furniture that is so dangerously light, the settees and sofas padded out of all shape, the scrolly deformity of the console tables, the chairs not to be sat upon by a grown

man without danger, were not inevitable. The ribbon-bedizened carpets on which we learn to walk without picking our way, are of our own choosing. Perhaps we are more responsible for the curtains, with their fussy fringe, than for the tawdry cornices that crown them; but the pretence of the fire-irons, not to be used with impunity, is our own; and surely the incongruousness of the chintz pinafores, that cover the covers of cushions apparently far too grand for their place, is very indirectly due to any one but the lady of the house.

It has already been said that the interests of the decorator are not identically those of his patron. The former is able, however, to advance his interests at the latter's expense, and at the expense of art, because, little as he may know of art, of the two he probably knows more; and because, in the end, he does know something of practical work; and the knowledge enables him to throw all manner of difficulties in the way of what may not answer his purpose. The amateur naturally, and wisely, shrinks from the responsibility of that which is discouraged by the practical man, who ought to know best; and so the practical man has it all his own very practical way.

One great difficulty of the private individual is in knowing what is the relative value of this and that. How is he to know that the ceiling might be decorated in simple taste for less than the cost of the tawdry gilding and looking-glass proposed by the

upholsterer? Art is worthy of its hire, and decorative art is certainly not too well paid. But neither is it to be had gratis. Artists must live, like others ; and most men's idea of living, in these days, is something more than bread and cheese. None the less



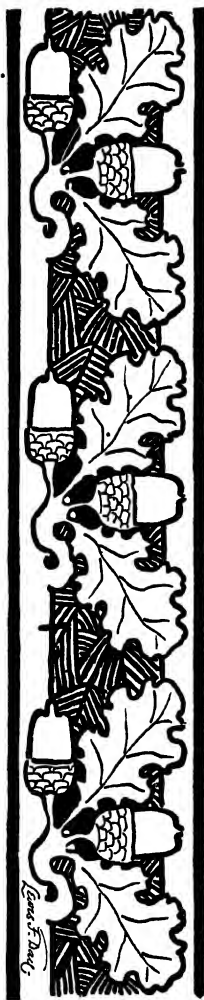
Simple ceiling decoration.

the fact remains that what is paid for, in so-called decoration, is usually not art. Let us say that 500*l.* have been spent on the decoration of a house—it is probable that not 50*l.* of it has been paid for art. Yet all the plain, substantial, necessary work might have been done for 250*l.*, leaving an equal sum available for art.

When the estimate for decoration is sent in it invariably amounts to more than was anticipated. Then comes the question as to how it can be

reduced to reasonable proportions. One by one the instances of art, even to the merest border, are eliminated, and the plain, straightforward contract-work remains to be carried out. Much of this was altogether unnecessary, but paterfamilias could not well know that ; he accepted what is "always" done for what *must* be done. How was he to judge where expense could be saved, except in the obvious instance of art ? That can always be omitted ; and so, reluctantly, he lets it go.

Art does indeed cost something, but it is not the costly thing some would have us believe. It is as great a mistake to look upon it as ruinous extravagance as to think it can be had for the asking. The real costliness of decoration and furnishing is in doing what need not be done. Excess, elaboration, lavishness, are what cost most. Let there be no misunderstanding. Thoroughly good workmanship is always the best investment ; it not only costs more, but is worth more than the showy manufacture made only to sell ; what passes for ornament is very often introduced for the very purpose of concealing the evidence of scamping. In a perfectly plain piece of work a child can tell if the joints be inaccurate, the lines untrue, the surface unfinished. There are no flourishes to hide the faults. It is as if a clumsy penman should attempt to write in plain Roman character ; the crookedness of his lines stares us in the face, naked ; but, dressed up in flourishes, a very shaky letter will pass muster.



Border.

Thus it happens that the simple, honest work costs rather more than that which is pretentiously florid. Good work minus art is, even commercially, worth more than poor work plus the cheap ornament that covers it; and, intrinsically, one piece of good craftsmanship is worth all the cheap ornament that was ever stuck on to something which was unsaleable without it. The cheapest furniture in the shops is that which is dear at any price. Next to that, for cheapness, comes the plain work which is good of its kind and without any kind of pretence. Then there is elaborate work, more or less worth what is asked for it; but the increased value as art is not at all in proportion to the increase in price, or even in proportion to the labour bestowed upon it. Every exhibition produces numbers of examples that illustrate at once what *can* be done, and what *ought* never to have been attempted in the way of ornament.

Simple work is more likely than elaborate to be worth its price. You seldom find good ornament in connection with flimsy construction. And yet excellence of construction must not be accepted as a guarantee of art.

Too much is left to the decorator ; too much is expected of him.

It happens frequently that the persons who apply to him have formed no notion of what they want in the way of decoration. They should have something more than a notion. It is quite beyond the province of anyone but your intimate friend to divine what may be your ideal of a room. Whether you prefer a light room or a dark one, a rich decoration or a delicate one, is a matter of choice, of temperament, or perhaps of eyesight. If you leave everything in the hands of an artist, he may succeed in producing something very admirable indeed, but which you cannot in the least admire, because it is not in the direction towards which your sympathies tend. If you leave it in the hands of a tradesman, he too, having an artist in his employ, may do something equally good, or something very bad ; in either case, what character there is in it belongs to the particular workshop whence it came. And that is no slight failing in it. The most essential element of interest in domestic decoration is the evidence of the character of the inhabitant. This will perhaps not be very readily conceded ; but it is acknowledged by implication in the common remark that

re-decoration gives to a house an air of discomfort. The decoration that does so was from the first ill-advised. What else is to be said of it, when it is not till the novelty begins to wear off that folk dare to be themselves in their rooms, and to admit those familiar and necessary comforts that make home homely? The mistake was in ever thinking to exclude them. The decorator should take those very personal and individual wants into consideration from the first, and, indeed, found his scheme of decoration upon them. He should begin by consulting his employer and finding out what he wants, advising him against that which is impracticable, protesting against that which is tasteless, and striving always, not to carry out some fine ideas of his own, but to put into working order those of the person most concerned. His business is not so much to think for him as to put his thoughts into artistic shape. A mean ambition, you say! Perhaps. And yet the poets are not those who tell us something that is new, but those who most perfectly express for us the thought that was ours before—vague and bodiless hitherto, now and henceforth a definite delight.

Decorative art may quite readily be associated with every fitness and convenience. It is only decorative in as much as it is apt. Instead of detracting from homeliness, oneness, and character, it will add to them, if only we begin from ourselves, if our art be based upon our wants, if our single aim

be honestly to express in our surroundings our best selves. The veritable demons that come between art and homeliness are Insincerity, Half-heartedness, and Brag.

The circumstances under which our houses assume their incongruous appearance, go far to account for it. Before ever the tenant came into possession the walls were hung with paper selected by the builder, in whose eyes those patterns are most beautiful on which the largest trade discount is allowed. The dining-room is dull and heavy ; the drawing-room simperingly pretty. The bed-rooms have been painted with a cold greyish-white, and papered with a view to smartness and without regard to repose. Even if the inmate was in time to have a voice in these things, and chose them with some taste, it is likely they were determined without forethought for the further furnishing of the rooms. Each individual item of decoration was chosen for its intrinsic excellence perhaps, more likely for its cheapness, possibly for no better reason than that it was novel. The carpet owes its selection to the effect of a yard of it seen amongst a distracting variety of patterns, by a purchaser who could have but a faint conception of what its effect *en masse* would be. It bears but the most distant relation to the rest of the furniture, some at least of which was rashly ordered on the ground of its effectiveness in the show-room, and remains ever since a reproach to the discretion of the purchaser. The pictures are

such as chanced to catch the fancy of the owner, who did not pause to think how they would look on his walls, or where he should find room for them. The ornaments of bronze, brass, or-molu, ivory, wood, china, terra-cotta, lacquer, or embroidery, are more ill-assorted than all ; being, for the most part, the gifts of various kind friends of very various tastes, each of whom presented what he or she thought pretty. It would be difficult to imagine more unfavourable conditions than these for the introduction of art into the house. It is only after years of a gradual weeding out of the inappropriate, and as gradual introduction of what is really fit, that many a home begins to assume its homely character. Habit and convenience effect at last what it should have been the first object of art to produce—oneness and repose.

How are we to arrive, in our dwellings, at that consistency which is so essential? Certainly not without thought and earnest effort. The progress of art is no royal procession, but a stern and often painful march. Still it is in the power of most of us to make our home a fit background to our daily life, if only we care to do it. The point is just that we should care ; and if we really do, we shall surely impress upon all about us the stamp of our individuality. Where the builder, the decorator, the upholsterer, the cabinet-maker, the householder, and his kind friends, are pulling each in his own direction, the case is hopeless. Unity can only be

secured under the guidance of some one person, and that one should have absolute authority. The proper person would be, of course, the man or woman who is to live in the house. But no one must be allowed to imagine that the responsibility is a light one, or the task easy. It will tax his time, temper, and taste, and he will have often to confess his failure and retrace his steps. Here, as everywhere, experience counts for something. The game is well worth the candle, but it is not an easy one ; and unless you mean to play it out, better not begin. Let us hope that many a man will play it out. In order to do so with success he must first make up his mind what it is that he wants, and then keep that object in view. His wants and ways, and those of his household, must determine the decoration of his house. If all his ambition be a home that shall fit him and his, it need not involve any extraordinary difficulty or extravagance ; but if he cannot find it in his heart to forsake the paths of tradition or of fashion, to break with Pretence and ignore Mrs. Grundy, let him not offend them by a half-hearted desertion, but rather make to himself friends of the mammon of their unrighteousness.

Not till you have made up your mind what you want are you in a position to meet the man whom you may choose to carry out your wishes. Assuming him to be of ordinary intelligence, a couple of hours' conversation with him will, in all likelihood, bring to light the unwelcome fact that some

of your ideas are impracticable, or involve expense which you are not prepared to incur. Other ideas will be, perhaps, neither quite out of the question nor ruinously extravagant, but will yet carry with their execution dangers which deserve to be taken into account. In either case your clear purpose, striking against his practical objection, should suffice to elicit some spark that will show the way out of the difficulty—whether it be wiser to retire discreetly, to override the objection, or to try some other path.

It will always resolve itself into a question of give-and-take. There is so much that the lay decorator does not, and cannot, foresee in the carrying out of his notion. For example, it is proposed to decorate some panels with floral decoration, and he sets his heart upon certain flowers for these. Now it is obviously quite the right thing that he should introduce into his schème those flowers that he himself happens to prefer. But he is probably quite unaware of the difficulties in the way of embodying his preferences in decoration. A decorator chooses from the first the elements of his design with a view to their combination. He, on the contrary, has chosen his flowers entirely from sentimental reasons, and it is probable that their association will involve some loss of unity in the general decorative effect, possible that they will ruin it altogether. Still, if he prefer sentiment to repose, he will very properly insist upon having it; only it is well that he should know from the onset what he

sacrifices to his idea. Many a man has lost the unity of effect that he really valued, for the sake of an idea to which he attached infinitely less importance, simply that he did not know how much his fad would cost in art. He preferred to have the flowers he liked to those preferred by the decorator; but if the objection to any of these had been pointed out to him at the time, he could readily have suggested others that were more available. One may wish to gratify a fancy, without being prepared to make everything subservient to it. If, here and there, there should be some distinct reason, symbolic or other, why some particular plant is desired, which yet cannot be brought to range itself in decorative order, it becomes clearly a question of the relative importance in a man's mind of the idea and of decoration. Should it be asked why one plant is less available than another, there are numberless reasons why one may be fit for a given purpose and another quite out of character.

To begin with, some are in themselves beautiful, some not at all so. And of the former some are ornamental and others ill-adapted to ornament. Then there is the material to be taken into account. The beauty of one flower is in its colour, and we are working, let us say, in epony or ivory; of another in its refinement of form, and we are employing a heavy and clumsy substance. Certain forms inevitably lose their character when adapted to execution in certain materials. Translate the

accompanying strawberry panel into granite, and there will not be much of the strawberry left in it.



Strawberry panel.

Again, position may determine that boldness is to be desired, or that delicacy is essential, and of course only the bold or delicate flowers, as the case may be, are appropriate. Further, the relation of the various forms one to another is to be considered. Suppose three panels, each ornamented with the design of a flowering shrub, a lily for the fourth would look rather foolish. The relative scale of the various flowers is also of importance. The sunflower is superbly ornamental, but if you determine upon that for one, you restrict your choice with regard to companion panels. Other difficulties occur with regard to colour. Three or four delicately tinted flowers seem to insist that the rest shall be in the same key; a vivid blossom among them has an air of impertinence. All may be rich, or all tender, or the two qualities may be balanced; but a series of flowers chosen without regard to decorative treatment will, very probably, be exceedingly difficult to combine into a decorative whole.

It will be seen that in such a simple matter as the choice of flower forms, there is more to be considered than is thought of in the philosophy of the inexpert. Similar difficulties crop up continually, none of them insuperable, but most of them stubborn. Do not flatter yourself that you will not have to give way at all; but see that you know the reason why you yield. If you do that, the result of mutual compromise between yourself and the practical man will probably be a balance in

favour of your own fancy—more or less, according to the reasonableness of your original idea.

One more word of caution. If you feel yourself incompetent to control the work, or if you are too much engaged, too uncertain, or too lazy, make one first effort to find the man whose work you like, and who may be expected therefore to be able to satisfy you again; instruct him fully, tell him your pet ideas, as you would confide your symptoms to your physician, and then trust him. He can anticipate the effect of what he is about much better than you can. It may very likely not turn out all that you could desire, but if you meddle with him continually it will certainly be a failure. "Children and fools should never see things till they are finished," said a great painter—a truth none the less true that it is untrimmed. We may none of us be fools, but the wisest of us must pass through that phase of art which is most simply described as babyhood.

HOW TO DECORATE A ROOM.

“Modern instances.”



IT because our houses are what they are that we take so little hearty interest in domestic art? Or is it owing to our apathy that they have become what they are? Much of the interest taken in every-day art is assumed. As a fashion it appeals to many, but few have any more

serious thought of it; witness the dead level of monotony to which it subsides after each high tide of fashion. It may be contended that whatever is universal must be convenient; and no doubt it is, or was once upon a time, convenient to some persons, else it had never come into existence. But for many years past the prevailing modes of decoration have been consistent in this—that they

were invariably ill-adapted to the wants of a large majority of those who submitted to them. It would seem there is great satisfaction to the mind of man, and especially woman, in being as others are ; and to many persons that may atone for everything. Unless, however, conformity be the limit of our desire, the fit decoration or furnishing of a house involves a perpetual balancing of our own real wants against the supposed exigencies of other folk.

Young people of moderate means do only what is wise in taking a house somewhat larger than immediate wants demand, but they are ill-advised in stocking it with superfluous furniture. It is not "the thing," however, to leave one floor of a house unfurnished. The mothers do not quite approve of that unorthodox proceeding. The newly-married, therefore, either take too small a house, which they presently outgrow and leave, or lay out money they can ill afford on objects that they do not want. It is not easy to say which of these two extravagances is the more reckless.

Then as to the way in which rooms are furnished. "Dining-room, drawing-room, breakfast-room, library, bed-room and dressing-room, spare-room," and so on, seem to be in the nature of things ordained, without regard to mere individuals. Man must eat, and he will find it convenient to eat within doors ; but it is conceivable that here and

there someone may not find it the most convenient thing for him to set apart one room, out of a limited number, for the sole purpose of eating. Nor, if he do, need he quite see any peculiar advantage in consuming his breakfast in one room and his dinner in another. Again, there is no doubt that it is pleasant, even in the smallest household, to have a room where a friend can be comfortably housed for the night ; but the conventional " spare-room " is more often dedicated to pretence than friendship.

It is in the drawing-room, however, that we make the hugest sacrifices to the least purpose. It has all been nicely settled for us (and to question the wisdom of that beneficent arrangement betokens discontent, presumption, radicalism, and whatever else is most wicked in young people) that a drawing-room we must have, no matter whether we be in the habit of withdrawing or not. Inexorable logic determines that because A and B, who nightly entertain their numerous guests, find it fitting to feast in one room and flirt in another, therefore C, who neither feasts nor flirts, should set apart a room for each ; and again, that because big A and big B dress themselves in gay or elegant attire, and choose accordingly a light and delicate decoration for their drawing-rooms, therefore little c, whose change of costume consists in the putting on of a loose coat, must also provide himself with a room

of state, which is only a costly incumbrance to him. We are all of us only too familiar with those rooms, suggestive, not of the gaiety, festivity, and frivolity of their anti-types, but of chilling conventionality. There is even a certain conventional fitness in the pinafores in which the furniture is carefully covered up; though they do remind one, somehow, of the little girls one meets in back streets, on their way home with the beer-jug, and who seem to live in a chronic state of curl-papers.

A library is, for the most part, a luxury. To certain literary and other persons it is indispensable; it is to them, in fact, just what the office is to the man of business, or the workshop to the artisan. Such a library may be trusted to take care of its own fitness; a workshop *must* be convenient. But the library, so called, might as well have been devised expressly to hinder reading. It is, for some hidden reason, so dingy and comfortless that one rarely sits in it. Yet the books have a way of gravitating towards that centre; and so it happens that when we would take up a book, none is at hand; the dining-room or breakfast-room (in which we practically *live*) "is not the place for books," and in the drawing-room, though there are books indeed, and in very gorgeous bindings too, they are not such as to encourage study. Eventually we submit to what is, and confine our reading to the newspaper, or doze after dinner.



Music-room window.

house for the hobby of its occupant. Much as he may love old mezzotints or etchings, he must put them away privily in portfolios, and on his walls hang line engravings or the sham "old masters" he has inherited, and in which he takes no interest. If he happen to have good water-colours, the drawing-room contains them, though it

The music-room is a recognised institution only in mansions of a certain size; in houses of more moderate dimensions the piano is placed in the drawing-room, no matter whether you inhabit it or not. If you want music by day, you must seek it in the uncongenial atmosphere of a room that, by sunlight, is as much out of time as evening dress before noon; or you must do without it. There is no room in the

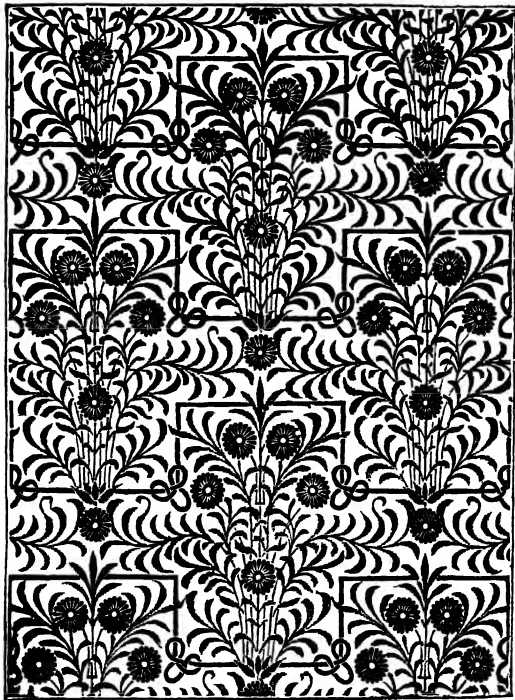


Music-room window.

may contain nothing else that appeals to his sympathies.

Now it is quite true that a room should be decorated after its kind ; but that is no reason why all rooms used for a like purpose should be decorated alike. Indeed, so different may their treatment be, so different should it be, that any rules which can be laid down concerning it must be of the most general kind. Take the hall and staircase. There are certain conditions natural to them, which determine something as to their decoration. The appearance of a hall should be friendly and suggestive of welcome. At the same time it should not boast. It should be a sample of what is to be expected in the house, and a fair sample ; the bulk should come up to it. As much as possible it should prepare one for the effect of the rooms, and lead to that effect. Further, since no one lives in the hall, one may be permitted, in its decoration, to indulge in effects that would be too startling for a room. It need not be so sober nor so serious as most decoration should be. It may even be allowed to laugh without offence ; though the perpetual grin on the face of a living-room would be intolerable. When we come to more minute particulars we find that what suits one hall is not adapted to another. One is ample, another narrow ; one is to all intents and purposes a comfortable waiting-room, another simply serves the purpose of a passage. Obviously the attention that the one

demands would be wasted on the other. In the same way the staircase, though all that belongs to it may be ruder, bolder, and more pronounced than we should care to have before our eyes for hours

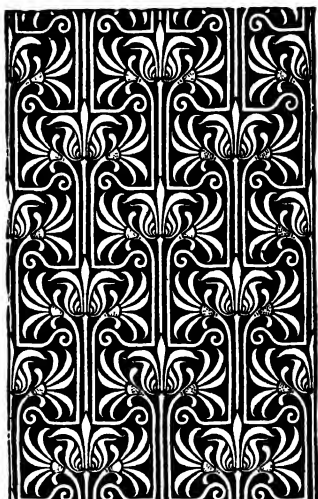


Hall and staircase paper.

and days together, must be considered with regard to the claims of the architecture. The slightly severe but unpretending patterns on this and the opposite pages were designed as wall-papers for

the hall and staircase of a house of moderate dimensions, where a few years ago marble-paper would certainly have been used. The mean entrance-halls and staircases usually to be found now-a-days, even in houses of some pretensions, will not bear much decoration. Ornament only calls attention to their miserable proportions.

It is possible, however, to mitigate the ugliness of the common type of hall and staircase, represented in the diagram overleaf much as the builder left it. The dreary breadth of ill-considered wall and ceiling space, the well scooped out of the stairs, the abrupt conclusion of the cornice where difficulty begins to occur—all these are more than depressing. The design on page 195 goes to show how, with little decoration, something of this may be spared us. A horizontal division of the wall space disturbs its monotony, and affords a satisfactory line for the eye to rest upon, as do also the bands by which the ceiling and soffits of stairs are broken up into



Dado paper for a hall.

panels. The wood-work which is inoffensive in character is proportionally pronounced in colour; and, in the same way, the panes of glass introduced into the door facing the passage, are meant to draw attention from the graceless curve of the ceiling above, and its awkward junction with the side wall.

With regard to rooms the vital question is, not what they are called, but what purpose they serve. The dining-room—is it a dining-room really? or is it a living-room in which also dinner is served? In the one case, only such furniture as dining

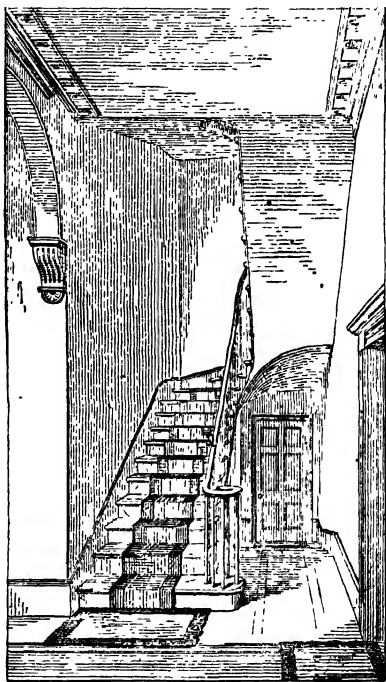
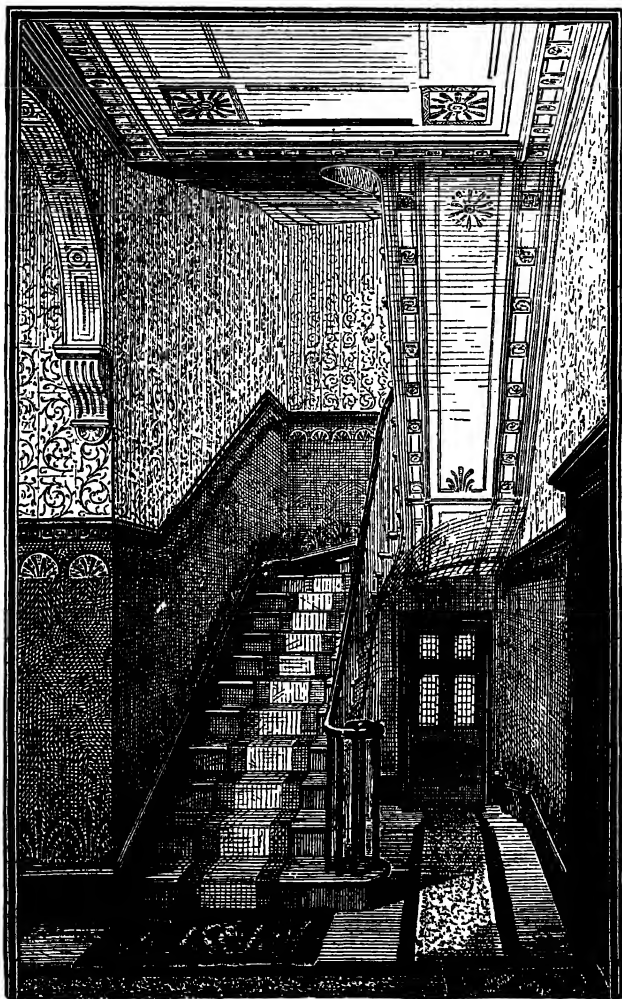


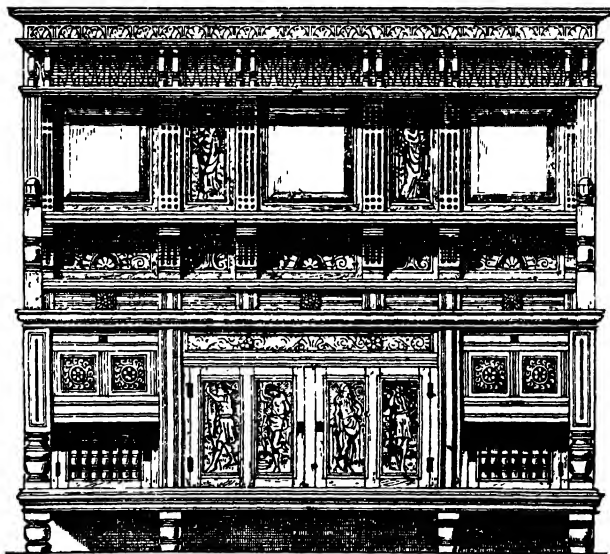
Diagram of a staircase as the builder left it.

necessitates should be there; the sideboard should serve the purpose of a sideboard, not of a cabinet for "curios"; the effect should be considered from



Design showing a simple solution of the difficulty of decorating
a builder's staircase.

the point of view of the diners. In the other case, the dinner-table is, so to speak, only an incident in the furniture, and the decoration must be such as one can live with without weariness or surfeit.



Dining-room sideboard.

About the most uncomfortable of sitting-rooms is that which has been furnished strictly as a dining-room; and few mistakes are more common than that of adopting the orthodox dining-room "suite" for a room that may be, indeed, a dining-room, in the sense that you dine there, but is more essentially the room in which you live.

One might so decorate a dining-room as to



Frieze decoration

illustrate with some completeness the *menu* of an elaborate dinner, and that without of necessity lapsing into vulgarity; but such a notion would need to be very judiciously carried out; and, whatever the delicacy of the artist, the room would be fit only to dine in. Such decoration would be, on the whole, more suitable in a restaurant than in the home of folk who did not devote a great part of their lives to the consideration of what they should eat and drink.

The drawing-room, if it be indeed a drawing-room, should be light and easily illuminated, delicate, and not too serious in its general tone. In the selection of the furniture, the convenience of a number of guests, the facilities for conversation, and so on, have to be consulted. What would make it admirable for its purpose as a drawing-room, would go far to make it unendurable as a dwelling-room; just as the sparkle that is pleasant in society-talk would be unreal and out of place in intimate conversation by the fireside.

In the living-room let everything radiate from your way of living. There would be little propriety in adorning the walls of your sitting-room with the busts of men who were only names to you, or in writing inscriptions on the walls that had no more meaning to you than the "Mene, Mene" of Scripture to the King of Babylon. Accompanying are illustrations of two schemes of decoration, showing how a man might surround himself in his



Processional frieze of great painters

home with the effigies of those who were really companions and masters to him. But since it is his home, and not a public building, he should have the courage to admit such as appeal most directly to his sympathies, no matter whether the world allow their supremacy or not ; to admit a favourite to the exclusion of a great name ; and, if he care more for the lesser poet, to place a Schiller before a Dante—Dante's fame and profile notwithstanding.

“ No profit goes where is no pleasure ta'en ;
In brief, sir, study what you most affect.”

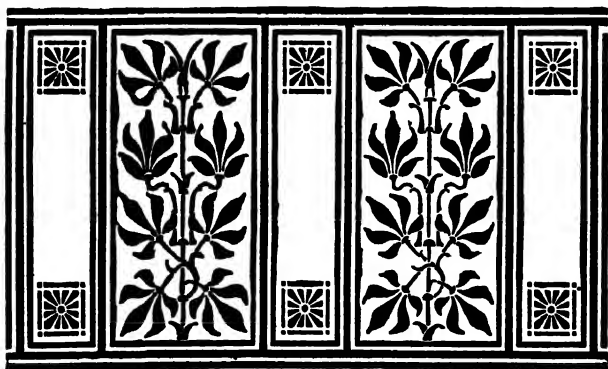
So also in decoration, it is what you most affect that should find a place.

Bed-rooms deserve more thought than is usually bestowed upon them. The “spare-room” excepted, they are not for show, and men grudge expense there accordingly. Yet for the saké of our own self-respect we ought to be as careful concerning our sleeping-rooms as we are about the linen we wear. A fine house with mean bed-rooms is no better than a smart dress and shabby underclothes. The slight esteem in which the sleeping-room is held is illustrated by the common expression that anything better than ordinary is “too good for the bed-room.”

Cleanliness is of course a paramount consideration in the arrangement of this room ; and, for the sake of association, there should be more than that ;

everything about a bed-room should not only be but look clean. Here, too, the probability of illness has to be thought of. Who has not at some time in his life been confined to a room in which the wall-paper oppressed him like a nightmare? The rosebuds *would* resolve themselves into grotesque faces, peeping out at him from wherever he turned his eyes. Or the pattern became an arithmetical puzzle, never to be solved: when darkness came it brought no relief, and he found himself lying awake half through the night, mechanically counting phantom'figures. One such experience as this will go far to convince a man that, in the decoration of many a room, the negative quality of harmlessness is a positive merit.

The richness or poorness of decoration and furniture must be proportionate to the means of its possessor. Not that all persons of equal means



Simple stencilled dado decoration.

need spend equally on their rooms. It must be very much a question with all but the over-rich what interest they take in such things, and what value they attach to them. One man may do wisely in spending a third of his income on objects of art, whilst it would be folly in another to spend a tithe of his. No man is justified in his own eyes in giving more for a thing than it is worth to him. A thing of beauty is not a joy if you are for ever afraid that harm shall happen to it. "There are a hundred ways," wrote Sir Henry Taylor some thirty years ago, "in which luxury overreaches itself—a hundred in which penance enters into the worship of Mammon." In proportion as things become a source of care to us they cease to be a source of pleasure. We smile superior to the bumpkin who walks uneasily in his Sunday suit of black, forgetting that we are equally bumpkins when we array ourselves in garments that we are afraid of soiling, or when we surround ourselves with useful objects that are too fine for use. One may well possess, and enjoy the possession of, things that one could not afford to replace. But if the ordinary wear and tear incidental to the use of an article of dress or furniture be a source of serious consideration to you, it may safely be said to be beyond your means, fit for another and a richer man, but not for you. The folk who fidget about the scratches on the furniture, and the fading of carpets and curtains, would be happier if they

had no polished mahogany to be scratched, no rich upholstery to fade. If the occasional breakage of an oriental porcelain cup would be more than a passing annoyance to you, you had better not take your old china into use, but shut it up carefully in a cabinet. Whether the sum of enjoyment to be derived from it would be greater by daily use and occasional loss, or by the consciousness of possession without much risk and loss, is for you to determine.

The superiority of example to precept being proverbial, a practical way of inculcating the principles on which a house should be decorated, will be to take some one room as an instance, and proceed to work out a scheme for its decoration from the very beginning.

In the first place the question is, Who is to inhabit it? What manner of man is he? What are his tastes and habits? For what purpose does he intend the room? We will imagine him a man under middle age, married some years since, his income sufficient for modest comfort, but not adequate to anything like display or luxury. His days are spent away from home. The room to be made pleasant is that in which he mostly spends the evening with his wife. It is a room for rest and quiet. A number of guests is such an unusual event with them that it need not be taken into consideration. The atmosphere of a large party is no more congenial to them intellectually than it is physically, although once or twice in the

year they do their best to be gracious to a number of worthy people with whom circumstances compel them to be on friendly terms, but with whom they have not sufficient sympathy to ask them to spend an evening at their house alone. The few who often do pass the evening with them are friends, familiar because of mutual sympathies. In arranging the room after their own fashion, therefore, they will probably be consulting others' comfort as well as their own; and if not, they will surely make their friends more comfortable by fulfilling their own idea than by aiming vainly to carry out theirs.

The room is to be adapted to the habits of its inmates, and in particular to their evening occupations. These are various. Sometimes the man returns from business fagged, and wants rest; or worried, and wants soothing; or depressed, and wants rousing. Sometimes the day's work has scarcely taxed his energies, and he wants to be doing something. His tastes are perhaps not very pronounced. He is fond of reading, but not such an eager reader as to pursue that pleasure under difficulties. He is no musician, but he has great pleasure in music, and delights, especially when he is in the passive mood, to sit and listen to his wife at the piano. Neither art nor science has strong attraction for him, but he does like photographs, and has acquired a considerable collection of them. It is assumed, of course, that the wife is in sympathy with the husband, or if there be little

differences of idea between them, this is the room in which his wants prevail, as hers do elsewhere. (It is simpler to speak always of one person than two.) Now that we know something of the man and his habits, it becomes possible to suggest a reasonable scheme for the arrangement of his room.

As it is chiefly in the evening that this room will be inhabited, care must be taken not to make it too dark. That would involve difficulty in the way of illumination; which means gas; which means heat, foul air, heaviness, and general discomfort. If a moderator or duplex lamp or two do not sufficiently illuminate it, it will be too dark. On the other hand, it must not be too light, or we shall lose the feeling of repose, that we most want. Call to mind the cosiest rooms you can think of, and you will find that none of them are in a very light key. They are not white-and-gold drawing-rooms, but sober morning-rooms, or dining-rooms (so-called) that are really living-rooms. The tone of the room then is determined, not so dark as to necessitate gas, not so light as to appear cold or naked. The tint is a matter of choice, to be settled according to preference, or perhaps with reference to the other rooms; one does not want to have all the rooms in the house of a colour. The doctor will be at one with the artist on that point. Before the distribution of colour and its general arrangement can be determined, we must have some notion of the general character of the room itself, and

of the more important articles of furniture. It is of no use, for example, to lavish work on that part of the wall which will be hidden by furniture or covered with pictures. Very frequently there will be some marked feature in the room, an arched recess perhaps, a moulded ceiling, or a prominent chimney-piece, that of itself suggests a scheme of decoration ; or the furniture may do the same.

Since this one room, at least, is to be homely, let us boldly accept the photographs as worth a prominent place, if only on account of the owner's liking for them ; just as we would accept his coins, his minerals, his butterflies, or any other collection in which he was deeply interested ; and let these be the starting-point of the decoration. In selecting enough of these for our purpose we shall choose the best of course, but not only the best ; considerations of proportion, scale, and general effect, will almost certainly make compromise in the less important pictures desirable. The photographs should all be framed alike or nearly alike, the difference in proportion being rectified as much as possible by more or less of mount ; for it is impossible to arrange pictures of all shapes and sizes on a wall with complete satisfaction. The mounts may be of wainscot, or tinted cardboard, or common brown paper, or whatever else may harmonise in tone with the colour of the photographs. The thing to be most certainly avoided is a white mount. Unless the walls themselves be uncomfortably light, the

white mounts of pictures catch your eye directly you enter a room, and there is an end to all repose.

As these pictures are to be hung because the owner has pleasure in them, let them be hung where they can be seen, on the eye-line. They may, if there be enough of them worthy of such a position, form a compact band all round the room, interrupted only by the doors, windows, and taller furniture. A further precaution against monotony may be taken by allowing here and there one of the most important frames to rise above the upper line of the picture-band. The lower line will be horizontal, and will correspond with the rail of the dado, which, for reasons partly of use and partly of effect, it will be well to keep considerably darker than the walls above. The darker colour will wear better (and this is the portion of the walls that suffers most from wear), and it will help to connect the furniture and make the place compact and snug. Economy being an object, let us use paper for this dado, choosing a pattern somewhat severe or stiff in style, partly because it seems fit that the base of a wall should be rigid, and partly in order that we may with propriety break out into freer design in the wall above. If we began at the bottom with flowers and scrolls, what should we arrive at by the time we reached the ceiling? The wall above the pictures is the place for more flowing forms of ornament; and here again we may as well adopt paper as the simplest, cheapest, and most

effective means of giving interest to an expanse of wall. This may be finished off immediately below the cornice by a frieze, deeper or shallower according to the height of the room, very similar in tone, and in character, to the wall-paper. It is commonly believed that such a frieze lowers the room in appearance. If it do so, it is the fault of the contrast in colour, or of the strength of the pattern. A frieze, fitly chosen, serves only to prevent the lines of the wall-paper from seeming to run behind the cornice. There is no reason whatever why it should draw attention to itself. It may even, by connecting the wall surface with the cornice, draw the eye up to the ceiling, and so give the appearance of greater height to a room. On the cornice no labour need be lost in "picking-out"; all that is wanted is a few shades of intermediate colour, to connect the wall with the ceiling. Should the mouldings be in themselves bald and uninteresting, some stencilled enrichment may be necessary, in order to make up for the shortcomings of the plaster-work. The ceiling is most easily discoloured or papered, the colour in either case being a much paler echo of one or two of the colours prevailing on the walls. Crude white is in favour with housewives—"It looks so clean." That is just its fault. It looks so clean, even when it is not, that it makes all else look dirty, even though it may be clean. To paint the flat ceiling of a moderate-sized room by hand is seldom worth

while. It is only at great personal inconvenience that one can look long at it, whilst as a matter of fact no one cares to do so. You see it occasionally by accident, and for a moment; and, that that casual glimpse may not be a shock to the eye, it is as well to tint it in accordance with the room, or even cover it with a simple diaper, which will to some extent withdraw the attention from the cracks that frequently disfigure the ceilings of modern houses. What little hand-painting we can afford may best be reserved for the



Painted door-panel.

panels on the doors, window-shutters, and the like, where it can be seen; these doors and the rest of the wood-work being painted in two or three shades of colour, flat or varnished, according as we prefer softness of tone or durability of surface. In this instance the wood-work may as well fall in with the tone of the dado; but this is not a point on which any rule can be laid down. The decoration of the panels should be in keeping with the wall-paper patterns. It may be much more pronounced than they, but still it must not assert itself. A great point of consideration in the decoration of a room is the relation of the various patterns, one to another. One has sometimes to sacrifice an otherwise admirable design, simply because nothing else is to be found to go with it. A single pattern, once chosen, will often control the whole scheme of decoration.

Our carpet shall be Persian. Or, better still, there shall be no carpet, but a sufficiency of Persian rugs, distributed as comfort may suggest, the floor of the room being polished, stained and varnished, or even painted, if it be in very bad condition. It is advisable always to have as little carpet about a room as is consistent with warmth. If the table be at all a fixture there is no occasion for a carpet under it. The worst thing one can do is to nail a carpet down over the whole area of the room. There is nothing like a carpet to hold dust. But the rugs can be taken up daily and shaken; and

thus, moreover, the wear of brushing is saved. In the pattern of a carpet the chief thing to be sought is unobtrusiveness; colour, too, if it is to be had, but the more blurred and broken the better; anything like definite form is more than dangerous. In many instances a plain colour would answer every decorative purpose, but plain surfaces tell too many tales.

It is time now to think of the furniture; and in choosing it we will consult the actual wants of the persons concerned, and not the prejudices of people in general. Let us have a table large enough for use, and firm enough on its legs to work at, and not a "shaped" table, nor a round one; the former is made to be looked at rather than used, and the latter is fit only for meals or a round game. We must resist the snare of furniture made only for the show-room. On each side of the fireplace may be a low book-shelf, so arranged that, as one sits by the fire, one can always reach a book without effort—a perpetual temptation to reading. Arrangements must be made for books of all kinds, for all moods, some books of reference in particular, and these especially close at hand; on the top of the book-cases let there be candles or a reading-lamp ready; so that there is no excuse for indolence. On the further side of the room will stand a cottage piano, music in this case not being of sufficient importance to warrant the sacrifice of space as well as beauty

involved in the admission of a "grand." It appears to be an accepted fact (is it really a fact?) that the fittest shape for a piano is the most hideous. For other furniture, we have a small cabinet for music, and another for photographs; a small movable table that will serve either as work or card table; at least four substantial chairs of the "dining-room" type, in case of a rubber, or if one would do any work at the table; a music chair, a sofa, and half-a-dozen easy-chairs of half-a-dozen different shapes. These last are for passive enjoyment. If you are really in a lazy mood, no one chair is comfortable for long, and your best chance of rest is to change the chair you sit in. The seats may be covered with stuffs of rich and warm effect, all different, but all in harmony; none of them, however, of velvet, like the curtains. The effect of velvet is perfect, and it wears well enough, but it clings too much to answer the purpose of a comfortable seat. Another provision is that none of the material used shall be so costly as to need covering up. The curtains hang from a very simple cornice, or from a brass pole just stout enough to bear them, and fall in straight folds nearly to the ground. They are not looped up; there are no superfluous cords, tassels, or fringes anywhere; there is no millinery about the window. In this room there is no occasion for a looking-glass. The perpetual nuisance of seeing oneself reflected at every turn

in a mirror, more than outweighs any convenience there might be in it. If such an article had been necessary, the best thing would have been to frame it after the manner of the photographs, and hang it like a picture; only out of the way, so that one could not see oneself in it without deliberate intention.

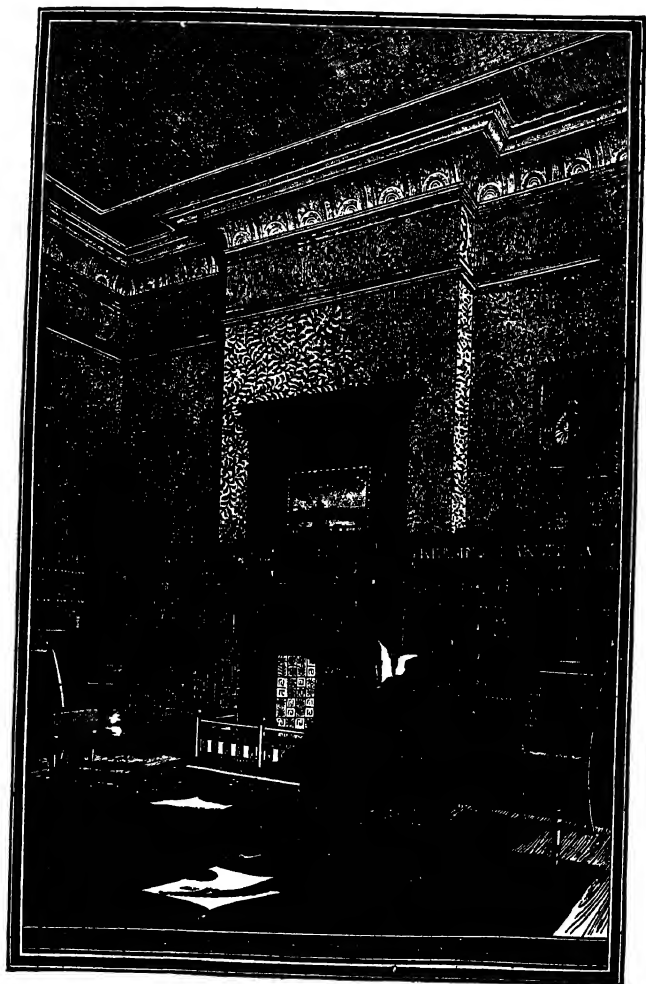
The clock, which hangs in the corner, is of brass, and so are the door-handles and other little fittings, the fender, fire-irons, and coal-scuttle. It so happens that the candlesticks and other objects on the mantelshelf are also of brass. Not that it follows because one thing is brass that all the other things should be of the same; but even the little knick-knacks in a room should go together; they should not look as though they had met by accident. So with the style of the furniture in our typical apartment. It does not all come from one workshop, and certainly it is not what is commercially called "a set," or more grandiloquently, "*en suite*"; but whether it be light or heavy, florid or severe, it has some character, and that character pervades everything. All is substantial, too, and well made, the first expense of good workmanship being counterbalanced by the saving effected in doing without all that was not really wanted. Even the most economically disposed of "those about to furnish" start with a preconceived idea that they must have many things for which they have no use, and no excuse but custom. Nowhere

is there in our apartment any sham construction or excrescent ornament. The chairs and sofa show their framing, and are comfortably padded; they are not overgrown bolsters with iron entrails. It is a popular superstition to suppose that the most apoplectic-looking chairs are the easiest; but, in truth, it is the *form* of a chair, and not its padding, that has most to do with ease. The maker's preference for formlessness is easily explained; it hides all sins of construction, and good joinery is costly. No one who knows what a well-cut garment is, will put much faith in the tailor or dress-maker who insists upon the supreme efficacy of padding. That is the panacea of the incompetent.

Imagine now our interior furnished and finished; not completely, for under no circumstances will a room, fresh from the hands of the decorator, be quite free from the suggestion of paint and polish; only after a few weeks' wear will it begin to look homely. The occupants, too, will be sure to find that sundry contrivances for comfort and convenience have been overlooked. If, when these have been supplied, and the different members of the scheme have had time to mingle together and be on friendly terms all round, the effect should be still unsatisfactory, it can only be through an entire misapprehension of the wants of the imaginary indweller. But this is certain; if he is once satisfied with a room furnished on the principles here advocated, it will continue to grow

in his affections, and he will become more and more loth to make any serious alteration in it as the years go on.

These principles are capable of the widest possible application. Suppose the owner of the room had been of a more bookish turn of mind. It would have been easy to modify the same scheme to suit his tastes. On the following page is shown something of the sort. In place of photographs, books occupy the most important place in the room. The shelves form a decorative feature round the room, fixed at a level most convenient for use, high enough to allow chairs to be set back against the wall under them (in that way economising space), and low enough to form a broad shelf, available for purposes either of use or ornament. The wall-space above still affords room for a few pictures, more particularly such as are bold enough in style to look well at a certain distance from the eye; and over the mantel-piece, where the book-shelves could not conveniently be carried, would be a place of honour more worthily filled by a work of art than by a sheet of looking-glass. In the framing of this central painting in the illustration, the simple plan has been adopted (for the sake of economy) of carrying on the lines of the somewhat common-place mantel-piece that one finds in ordinary houses; but with greater outlay a much more important feature might have been made of this "over-mantel." The corner of the room, where

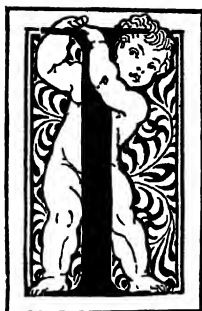


some space would be wasted if the shelves were allowed to meet at right angles, is just the place for a useful cupboard, and the door-panel of such a prominent piece of furniture is well adapted for a decorative figure, inlaid or painted, as the case may be ; for it faces the owner as he sits in his easy-chair by the fire, his feet on the fender, which, by the way, has a bar arranged at a convenient height, so that he can toast his toes in comfort, instead of scorching his instep, as he would if the fender were too low. His back is to the light, and he can read with ease. On the table at his left is a movable desk, in case he should want to write, and at his right hand the book-case is carried, for once, nearly down to the ground, so as to accommodate the larger books of reference which it is convenient to have near at hand. The inscription on the frieze of the book-case is introduced to show that there is always an opportunity somewhere in a room for the whim or fancy of its inmate.

There is no limit to the schemes of decoration that might be built upon a man's personal ideal. The whole argument is that his ideal should be the basis of the art about him, whatever that ideal may be.

PICTURES IN THE HOUSE.

"How many things by season season'd are
To their right use and true perfection !"



It is not easy to determine definitely the value of pictures as decoration. The great paintings of the great masters were for the most part painted with a view to decorative effect, and we can scarcely conceive decoration of a higher kind than was executed by Michael Angelo and Paul Veronese. A painting is best seen in its place; and it is art in its place that is best worth seeing. But with the modern practice of easel-painting the probability of pictures being painted for their places is of the slightest; and as a fact, a large proportion of the pictures that hang on our walls are out of place, and in no sense whatever decorative. And yet it is not too much to say that the prevalent idea of decoration is to hang pictures on the walls—if good, so much the better—but to hang pictures of some sort.

It may be at once conceded that to place good

pictures in good positions, and subordinate the colour of the walls to them, is about as perfect a method of decoration as could be. Good works, however, are scarce, and good places for pictures none too frequent ; although the common practice is, not only to depend upon paintings for furnishing our walls, but to sacrifice everything to them, no matter what their worth or worthlessness.

It is beside the question to draw comparison between pictures and wall-papers. No fanatic will deny that a fine picture is worthy of the front place in decoration, and that all other art should be subsidiary to it. The only question is whether a picture, or a number of pictures collectively, are worth anything at all, and, if worth hanging, whether they are worth the sacrifice of a room to them. A dwelling-room is, after all, a dwelling-room, and not a picture gallery ; and common-sense would dictate that paintings should take their place in the decorative scheme according to the interest and enjoyment the owner has in them. All that is here combatted is the popular prejudice that pictures, as pictures, and without regard to their individual beauty, are essential to, or even pre-eminent in, a decorative scheme.

The first and most important question to be asked with regard to the introduction of pictures into a room is whether they are worth the sacrifice of the walls to them ; and that is just the question that is almost invariably not asked. It is taken

for granted that pictures there shall be. If already acquired, the possession of them is supposed to be reason enough for their display; and when there are none, the thoughtless assumption that pictures are a matter of course, suffices to insure their early purchase.

The worth of a picture is not to be estimated by its money value, nor even, from the purchaser's point of view, altogether by its intrinsic value as art. If a painting afford genuine pleasure to a man, that is his sufficient reason for the purchase of it, and if he be really a lover of art he will not inquire too closely into its safety as an investment. If pictures on the walls delight a man more than any other kind of art, it would be foolish in him to sacrifice his own satisfaction for the sake of an effect which he does not appreciate. If he really enjoys his pictures, though they be bad, likes to look at them, and does look at them in preference to everything else around him, he is right, from his point of view, to hang them where he can see them, right even to spoil the effect of his room. What needs to be pointed out is that the effect of the room is very likely to be spoiled by them; and that a vast number of people encumber their walls with pictures, which are not only of no merit whatever, but for which they personally do not really care in the least, and at which they never look. Unconsciously they sacrifice decorative effect to what is neither preference nor conviction, but simply habit.

They are accustomed to pictures, and a room without them appears to be bare. Naturally, if you take down so much as a single frame from its accustomed place, the space will assert its emptiness. If you all at once leave off wearing a favourite ring, the finger for a while feels naked. It does not follow from the fact of the eye, accustomed to look on walls well furnished with frames, missing them if they are not there, that therefore there is nothing so satisfactory and restful to the eye as pictures.

Good paintings are priceless; and the enjoyment of mediocre ones may be worth more than good decoration, which one is not fitted by temperament or education to enjoy. But pictures are not indispensable to the furnishing of a room. Even the best present difficulties in the way of fitting them into the general scheme of the room, or of inventing a scheme to fit them; often the pictures themselves are not in tune together; and very frequently all choice lies between pictures and decorative oneness, the two being incompatible.

Let no one take it for granted that he must purchase pictures, nor yet that, having them, he is bound to display them. The safer rule would be to hang no picture but what is really cared for. And from what a world of trash that would relieve us!

It is not here the question of a picture gallery, but of the enlivening and enrichment of a living-

room with pictures. To introduce a great number of pictures into an ordinary room, without detriment either to their effect or that of the room, is impossible. To dot the walls all over, from skirting to cornice, with canvases of all shapes and sizes, in all sorts of frames, is excusable only in a public exhibition, and is there only a qualified evil. If the pictures be worth hanging, hang them in a good light and where they can be appreciated. Few of us are so fortunate as to be embarrassed by the possession of more fine works of art than we can conveniently hang "on the line" in our rooms; and those few may be presumed to be in a position to build themselves a gallery. If we bear in mind the arbitrary and various shapes and sizes of pictures, and the equally arbitrary proportions of the walls, as well as the all-important but inevitable positions of the windows, the difficulties in the way of introducing many pictures into a decorative scheme with happy effect will be obvious.

The most favourable conditions under which pictures may with advantage be introduced into decoration are, where a few good pictures already exist (not more than can be exhibited in a fair light), and the decorator has only to work up to them—throwing them individually into sufficient, but not too great, prominence, whilst connecting them into one complete and unpretentious whole.

Where there are no pictures, it is not a bad plan so to arrange the lines of decoration that certain



prominent panels, or other spaces, are left for pictures of a more or less decorative character. But this implies two things ; first, that the painter is prepared to submit to the slight limitations imposed on him by the decorative intention in the room, and to paint in sympathy with it ; second, that the patron is prepared to give the painter a commission. Most men prefer to see a picture before they buy it.

Instead of pictures being, as is supposed, the simplest solution of the decorative problem, the difficulty of assimilating them is such that, on the whole, the best plan is to content oneself with very few indeed, and those only of the best, substituting for the rest more careful and thoughtful decoration. Where good pictures are, on account of their costliness, out of the question, good decoration is usually within reach—so near, in fact, that it is apt to be overlooked. But it offers no security, real or imagined, of investment ; and many a man hesitates, therefore, to spend the odd shillings in decoration where he lavishes guineas upon paintings.

It is not often that pictorial art, and that the best of its kind, is altogether unattainable. Photographs have the unpardonable fault that they fade before our eyes, grow paler, and dimmer, and yellower, and ghastlier, as the days go on, until only the horrid ghost of the picture that pleased us confronts us in its place. Still, there are photographic processes that claim to be permanent ; there is etching,

which gives the work of the artist at first-hand ; there are mezzotints ; and, lastly, there are wood-engravings, almost perfect in their way, and only so cheap that they are not thought to be worth framing.

Our reverence for a painting in oil has in it something approaching to superstition. How few persons think of adorning their walls with anything else ! Our hearts are set on cabinet pictures, and we spend more on a single second-rate, if not worthless, painting, than would suffice to line our walls with works of real though less pretentious art. Why is this so ? Is it the colour that attracts ? Not altogether that. If colour were the charm, we should find enamels and embroideries, at once more gorgeous and less costly than paintings, exhibited in honourable positions on the walls, where they could be seen. It cannot be the subject that is esteemed, for that is common also to every form of engraving. The pride of possession may account for it in some degree. There is a pleasure in possessing what is unique ; and the perpetual repetition of a beautiful thing does deprive it, if not of its beauty, of some of its charm. Probably the chief attraction lies in the prestige attached to picture painting, a prestige altogether beyond its deserts. If the value of art is not merely as decoration, neither does it consist in immortalising dead herrings or living nobodies. Rich hangings and fine furniture are perhaps as well worth having

as the painted "texture" of silk and satin, and the costume, that go to make many a picture. A picture is only worthy of the first place in proportion to its worthiness among pictures ; a painting as such is not necessarily above ornament, nor available as ornament ; and a whole collection of inferior paintings has nothing like the charm of a simple room that has been decorated with adequate art.

There was a time when all painting was more or less decorative ; now it is for the most part very far removed from anything of the kind. Not only painting and sculpture (which we are accustomed to dignify by the title of "fine" art) but also decorative art, appeal in the first instance to the eye ; and their first, if not their highest, duty is to satisfy the eye. So far their ambition is the same. But neither of them stops there. Each attempts something more than that, and it is in this ulterior effort that their paths diverge. The further they go, the wider they wander apart. Fine art seeks, beyond the satisfaction of the eye, to express some thought or sentiment, some feeling or impression, perhaps some dream or aspiration of the artist. Decorative art has, over and above beauty, and even before beauty, to fulfil some useful purpose. Sometimes, indeed, to beauty and the expression of himself the painter adds a decorative element, by adapting his design to some special purpose, as when he paints a picture with a view to the particular

position it is to occupy; and sometimes the decorator puts into his work such meaning or such feeling as to raise it to a level with fine art, be it ever so fine; but the distinction is for the most part only too broadly defined, and it is seldom that one need hesitate whether to describe a work as a painting treated decoratively or as a decorative panel.

Some painters there are whose bias is in the direction of decoration, who would have been decorators, but for the accident of their education, or the low esteem in which decorative art was held in the days of their pupilage. The work of such men is, whether they will it or not, decorative, and falls into its place in decoration quite easily and naturally; whereas the art of the born *painter* is not content with any place, even the highest, is not content to be first, but will be all and everything. Art is decorative in proportion as it can be reconciled with its surroundings.

It is scarcely necessary to say that if the various paintings on the walls of a room are to contribute to its decorative effect, there should be some sort of accord between them, both in colour and proportion; but it is worth while to remark that their effect from any and every probable point of view should be taken into account. Do they form patches of pleasant colour or of interesting black-and-white as you sit in your arm-chair and look at the wall before you, without being quite aware that you are

looking at it? Very possibly you see more of them from that point of view than from the nearer standpoint from which they deserve attention. If it is only from that nearer point that they please, they can hardly be said to contribute to the decoration of the walls they occupy.

About the most difficult of paintings to be brought into decoration are family portraits; and yet it would not only be a waste of words, but would betray some want of feeling, to suggest their summary exclusion from the family circle to which they belong by right of affection or sentiment. As a matter of practice we find that family feeling proves strong enough to counteract the weakness of even the weakest art of the portrait painter. Nor is this to be regretted. But it is a pity that where no excuse of feeling exists, and it is merely a question between art and custom, art should so inevitably have the worst of it.

If what has been said above concerning the unfitness of so many pictures for any decorative purpose is true, still more certain is it that modern sculpture contributes scarcely at all to decorative art. Spectral busts and ghosts of classic gods may haunt, with some propriety, the galleries in mansions of a day gone by; but there is no place in the house of an Englishman of modest means and unpretending establishment for sculpture, as it appears to be understood by the sculptors of this generation. They are accustomed to

complain of the scant patronage of their art. If they were but content to call themselves carvers, a title of which no man was ashamed in the days when the art was alive and flourishing, they might add their share to the sum of every-day art. They would find it, moreover, not only immediately profitable, but the surest training for work worthy of the name of sculpture—if indeed the Latinised term be in any sort the more dignified.

The ideal way of introducing pictures into the decoration of a room is to have them painted for the prominent places they are to occupy. The actual practice of to-day is quite contrary to this. Permanent decoration is rather shunned than sought. We seem to be reverting to the original type, and becoming more and more nomadic in our mode of life. The modern notion of a dwelling-house is something very far removed from an epic in stone or an idyll in brick; rather it takes the shape of a roof over one's head and a momentary resting-place. We may not be altogether satisfied with this as a solution of the building question, but neither can we ignore the fact that we live in an age when things appear to be in that state of transition which does not encourage art of anything like a monumental character. If the house of the future is to be only a kind of more substantial tent, cabinet pictures will form the most portable, and therefore the fittest, decoration for it.

In hanging pictures in a room we have to consider

two things—the pictures and the room. A painter might, perhaps, be found rash enough to say that only the pictures deserve to be taken into consideration ; but no artist would say so. That the room alone should be thought of, is an absurdity beyond the conception even of a nineteenth-century æsthete. Whether the effect of the pictures or of the room is of more importance, will depend upon the quality of the pictures and the value attached to them by the owner. But the very fact that pictures are to be hung pre-supposes that they are, in the owner's eyes at least, worth hanging ; and, that being so, they ought by no means to be sacrificed to the general decorative effect. If they were of no more importance than that, the whole advice to those who contemplated hanging them would best be summed up in the recommendation, not to do anything of the kind.

Assuming that pictures are to be hung, we must assume also, for argument's sake, however little the assumption may be justified by the facts, that the owner is interested in them and would like to see them to advantage. The question is, how can he best manage this without sacrificing the room to them altogether ? He may well want to have pictures about him without being prepared to make them his only care, however good they may be. It resolves itself into this :—How, in a moderate-sized room, lighted probably from one side by one or more windows, which do not extend quite up to the

cornice, the walls pierced by one or more doors, and in places occupied by necessary furniture, so to arrange a certain number of pictures that individually each is placed in a good light, and collectively they contribute to the decorative effect of the room?



Strongly defined decorative panel.

The first step towards a solution of the difficulty will be, to inquire as to how much of the wall-space is sufficiently lighted: that alone is available for pictures. Decoration may be painted in any key, subdued in the light to utmost tenderness, or forced up, in

dark corners, to a pitch of brightness that would be unendurable in ordinary daylight; the dancing Capricornus above is so strongly defined that his form will not be lost in the darkest shadow; but a picture, in order to be seen, must be in a good light,

and it is a cruel injustice to the artist to hang it in any other.

A room may be so situated that light is reflected into it in the most unexpected manner. It may, for example, face a white wall on which the sun shines brightly, and is reflected thence on to the ceiling in such a way that it is the lightest part of the room; but as a rule it is the darkest, and, equally as a rule, when we take into account the lighting of the walls and the security of the pictures, there is in a room only a horizontal band of wall-space between the ceiling and the floor fit for the hanging of pictures. This band is further removed from the ceiling than from the floor. The centre of it is just above the level of the eye of the spectator as he stands, say five feet six inches or six feet from the ground. The blunder of hanging pictures too high is as common as that of hanging them too low is rare. Whoever hesitates between two levels will be tolerably safe in deciding upon the lower.

It will be all the better both for the room and the paintings, if they can be confined to a single row. They will then, of course, be fixed on the exact level that suits them, and the eye will not be diverted to other works above or below them. Whether there be room, however, for two or three tiers of frames, will depend upon the height of the room, the light, and the size of the works themselves. It is not often that there is

space for a triple band, even where the works are small. The smaller they are the less will they bear to be removed very far from the eye. Now and then a bolder painting than the rest will hold its own, even when placed above the line that suits them; and such a deviation from the formal arrangement prescribed by practical considerations, forms a welcome break in the monotony of the wall surface; but for the most part, if pictures are to be seen, and well seen, they must be on the line of sight. The danger of sameness in this arrangement is not so great as might be feared. The picture band cannot under any circumstances run right round the room. Not only do windows, doors, and furniture intervene, but there are spaces between the windows, and at their sides, as well as in the angles of the room, into which the light does not penetrate fully, where it would be sheer waste to hide pictures. On the wall opposite the light, also, there is usually a space, more especially if there be two windows and consequent cross lights, where a painting is not fairly seen, and where it would be better to place a mirror, or a cabinet, or whatever else may be convenient.

There is in most rooms less wall-space fit for oil paintings than for water-colours. The latter, being usually brighter and purer in colour, absorb less light, and are less difficult to place. Water-colours, moreover, are, by consent of custom, more habitually placed in the drawing-room, a light room in itself,

where the pictures are chiefly seen by what we still call "candle-light," though it is commonly gas; so that the consideration of daylight effect is of less consequence. If there be injustice to the art of the water-colour painter, in thus assuming that his works may with propriety be placed so as best to be seen by a light for which they were not painted, the injustice is on the part of those who so place them. It is not fair to a fine picture to banish it to a room where you seldom sit by day. But neither is it altogether reasonable, if you do hang paintings in a room that you only inhabit by night, to hang them according to the light under which you never see them. The man who has purchased a picture usually thinks that, when he has paid for it, he owes nothing to the artist, and that he is at liberty to put it to the use that best pleases himself. We cannot expect of all men the sentiment of gratitude to the painter, or of tenderness for his repute. If a busy man has little or no opportunity of enjoying his treasures of art by day, should he therefore be debarred from the pleasure of possessing them? All things considered there may be just excuse for hanging pictures where they will only be seen by night; but fuller justice will naturally be done to them, and fuller enjoyment of course afforded by them, when they are so arranged as to be seen under the most favourable conditions of ordinary daylight.

An important consideration is the treatment of the wall-space between the frames. The character

or colour that best suits pictures is not at all as a matter of course that which is most desirable for the rest of the wall surface. Almost as a rule it will be convenient to have a slightly darker colour below the pictures; indeed the dado may often be considerably deeper in colour. Where the tint that forms the background to the pictures is best carried up to the cornice, the *pattern*, which is appropriate as a mere filling between the frames, may be too insignificant and uninteresting for the breadth of wall above. A very good plan is to separate the picture belt from the upper and lower wall spaces by simple mouldings of wood, and the more deliberately we do this the more safely we can treat it with reference to the pictures. The colour that helps them may absorb so much light that, if it were carried all over the walls, we should feel the want of the rays that a lighter upper wall would reflect. On the other hand the light wall colour, that alone would make white picture mounts enduring, would in many instances be too cold and naked-looking as it neared the floor, and every article of furniture stood out in sharp relief against it.

Painters differ as to the colour that is safest as a background for oil paintings. Deep dull red was for many years the tone most in vogue; of late there has been a reaction in favour of neutral green. A yellowish brown, as nearly as possible the equivalent to gold in shadow, serves the purpose admirably.

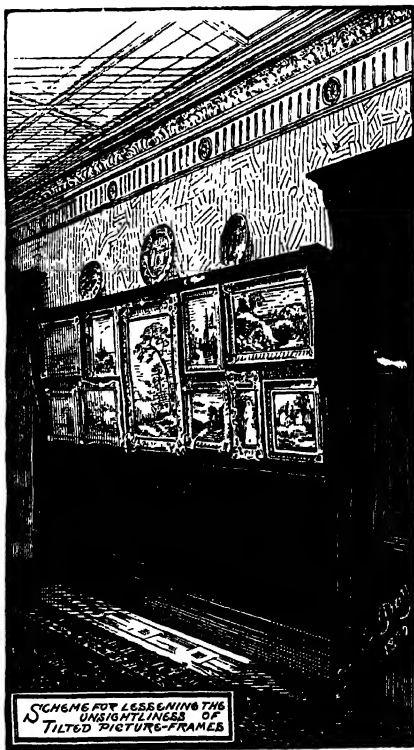
bly ; some shades of the common brown paper used for parcels, are not far removed from the colour that is meant, and artists have sometimes dared to cover the walls on which pictures hang with that very material. Whatever the colour adopted, it is easier to arrive at a satisfactory effect by "breaking" it. This is easily done by the use of a somewhat vague pattern in a tint only slightly removed from the ground. What is known as a damask pattern will suggest the character of design. This may be either stencilled or printed, according as the wall is painted or papered. Anything more than stencilling as a background to pictures would be extravagance ; and by stencilling the softest effects of diapering may be produced. An artist will sometimes dab down part of the pattern here and there, leaving it blurred, indistinct, occasionally almost obliterated, so producing an effect of softly varied colour that could be produced by no merely mechanical process. What is known as "painted flock" serves also admirably as a background. This has most of the artistic advantages without the disadvantages which medical science has discovered in the ordinary flock. It is, in the first instance, flock-paper, only printed three or four times over, until the pattern is raised considerably above the ground. After it is fixed on the walls it is painted. The flock absorbs several coats of paint, but when once that is well dry it is as hard as the wall itself, and may be scrubbed if necessary. It has the

economic advantage that at any time a coat of paint will bring it back to its original freshness, and the artistic merit that the inequality of its surface ensures "broken" colour; the pattern is sufficiently shown without asserting itself.

If only the picture band is to be treated, it would really not be a great extravagance to *gild* the wall between the pictures. This is at once the most obvious way of connecting gold frames, the richest decoration for the walls, and the most sympathetic setting for pictures. If the surface of the wall were first sanded, or in any other way roughened, the effect would not appear too gorgeous, when the pictures were tolerably close together. And there would not be much of it to be done. There would be no occasion to gild the wall behind the pictures. As a principle of decoration one would not advocate the leaving undone any small wall-space that might be hidden; but the filling up of the interstices between pictures is not quite the same thing as the scamping of wall-spaces that may not be seen. It might be as well to diaper such a gold ground as has been described; or the entire wall might be painted gold-colour, and only the spaces between the frames diapered with a pattern in gold. In a drawing-room in which the pictures are set in gold frames with white mounts, the wall surface about them might be white, or white and gold, the space above being still white with ornament in delicate shades of pure colour. These might be

tolerably bright without much danger of offence, for the shadow in which the cornice and upper walls are thrown would soften them considerably.

One can conceive an effect of decoration where the pictures are so closely put together (exhibition fashion) that they form a kind of Venetian mosaic in which the slabs are not of marble but of canvas. But it would be a degradation of the art of the painter to reduce it to the value of a mere patch of colour on the wall, and a needless one when that effect may be produced by such very simple means indeed. The appearance of lavishness may sometimes be gratifying, but the evidence of waste is always offensive.



The custom still lingers among us of tilting pictures forward. So placed, they get some advantage in the matter of light, but at a cost to the effect of the room that is seldom justified. It must be indeed a fine picture that will excuse the overhanging frame. Where a great number of pictures are concerned, it might be worth while to try the experiment of a sloping wall space between the dado and upper wall. The pictures placed upon this would not individually have the unpleasant effect of falling forward, and the frames would not cast gigantic shadows on the wall...The slight slope of the wall itself would probably be scarcely noticeable. There would, it is true, be a ledge above it, which might be gratefully accepted as an opportune shelf for porcelain, terra-cotta, and the like, or condemned from the beginning as a "dust trap," according as one were bitten with the æsthetic or the sanitary mania. But this last objection might be overcome at the sacrifice of a few inches of the room, by bringing the wall above it forward. This would necessitate a new cornice to the room, the old one being hidden; but it is not often that a room is crowned with a cornice that we need have any qualms about sacrificing; and the expense of the whole business would be slight. Of course there would needs be a cornice-like moulding, perhaps gilded, to mark the termination of the picture band, as well as a chair rail below it. If these were skilfully managed

the transition from perpendicular to slanting could scarcely offend, and the pictures would certainly benefit by the expedient. The real difficulty would be at the doors and windows. The consideration of expense might stand in the way of the experiment being tried; but it would not be a very ruinous operation. In comparison with the cost of a single picture, it would be quite inappreciable. One is inclined to marvel how a man who pays princely prices for paintings can be so little princely as to begrudge them a fair setting. But wonder ceases when we reflect how few pictures are bought for the love of them, how few come into the possession of those who appreciate them at their real value, without reference to the name of the painter or the security of the investment.

The framing of pictures is a subject on which most men have their own opinions. Some painters take great pains to get frames that accord with their work, some seem not to trouble themselves about the matter the least in the world. Very few concern themselves about the effect of the frame in the room, their interest being limited to the appearance of their own work. Yet surely the decorative effect of the room is worth a thought. In the case of pictures that have a somewhat decorative character, it is a comparatively simple matter to devise a frame that is in harmony, both with them and the room. The frames, for example, of Sir Frederick Leighton, are all that a decorator could desire; the difficulty is with regard to the works of

the more realistic painters, whose ideal is force, and who think of a frame only as a means of enhancing the effect of atmosphere, perspective, light, life, or whatever may be their aim. This is best done by a boldly projecting frame, the mouldings of which retire by steep degrees from the spectator. There would be no harm in that, but for the fact that, since there must be a limit to the width of the frame, if the greater part of it has been taken up by these retiring members there is no room left for an equally consistent treatment of the frame as it approaches the wall. Sometimes the outer edge of the frame is allowed to project straight out from the wall like a box, without any attempt to mitigate its harshness. Where the pictures are placed so close together that the frames touch one another, this is all very well; but if a picture is to be hung separately, its frame should seem to belong to the wall and not appear to be stuck on to it. It should by rights look almost as if it grew there. The mouldings, that is to say, should advance by shallow and easy steps from the wall to the most prominent member, and thence, if you will, retire steeply and suddenly to the picture level. This applies, it will be understood, to comparatively heavy frames; those that consist to a great extent of flat mount offer no difficulty. A round or oval, or other non-rectangular frame, is a sort of bull in a picture gallery, and makes havoc with all the rest.

It is assumed that picture frames will be gilded. Some French painters have made admirable use of black frames, but it takes an artist, and an experienced one, to know just what picture will gain by such framing.

The mouldings of a frame may not inappropriately be interrupted by rosettes or square blocks, which are more particularly valuable when the lines are somewhat too long ; but some little nicety is required in arranging these stops at proper intervals, and accordingly the frame composed of simple mouldings prevails.

The indulgence in fancy frames is dangerous. Sober Englishmen need scarcely be warned against eccentricities such as were exhibited in the Italian gallery at Paris in 1878. Frames, rough as a birds'-nest, with reptiles and other creatures in all the high relief of life, the body of a snake actually projecting in front of the canvas, reach a point beyond our insular idea of realism. Nor is there often to be seen (what was actually exhibited in the same section) an instance of the flat mount, which would naturally form part of the frame, being in reality *painted* on the picture itself, so that the artist could perform the trick of making a goose in the immediate foreground seem absolutely to be stretching its neck out of the picture, and in front of the frame.

Still even in England there is a danger of tasteless extravagance ; witness the frame of a portrait by an eminent and earnest painter, exhibited in

the Grosvenor Gallery not long since, on which were modelled the branches of an apple tree tinted in imitation of nature. Not content with fruit and foliage, the artist represented even the *section* of an apple, with core and pips complete. It is to be hoped there was in all this, some symbolic intention which (to the painter at least) excused this eccentricity. To the ordinary observer there was in it nothing but absurdity. The wilfulness of Mr. Whistler is qualified by a remarkably keen sense of the values of colour, and most of his pictures owe something to the fit framing that he has devised for them. But even he is not always quite happy in his departure from the safe ground of common-place; and a word of warning may perhaps be necessary to some who might aspire to follow his seductive example without possessing his faculty. Words of warning are for the most part only words wasted; but the fear of being ridiculous is always a powerful check on us, and it is as well to hold up that fear before the imagination of those who contemplate the fantastic framing of pictures.

Much of what has been said about frames applies to mounts. The choice between white and gold is not wide, and one may well feel some natural impatience at such restraints as these limits impose. Many a picture would be seen to best advantage in a mount tinted especially to suit it; but the choice of a tinted mount is at all times a very delicate matter, and only actual experiment will determine

what best suits the painting. A tint that will suit all the pictures in a room would be difficult indeed to decide, unless they had been chosen with a view to decorative oneness; and the juxtaposition of a number of variously tinted mounts with reference to the pictures individually, and not to the *ensemble* of the room, could not but produce a patchy and unpleasant appearance.

It might be rash to say that one's choice must, therefore, lie absolutely between white and gold; but it is quite safe to assert that every departure from the accepted alternative is really venturesome. If you are confident of your own judgment in such a matter, and especially of your own patience, dare, by all means, and you may do something decorative. But if you have any doubt of your own nice discrimination, or if you wish to spare yourself vexation and trouble, the wiser course is to submit yourself resignedly to the tyranny of the conventional. It may be consolatory to reflect that there is usually some substantial reason for the common acceptance of a custom, even though it be no higher or worthier than the laziness which tempts us to shirk trouble.

Painters very frequently prefer white mounts for water-colour drawings, and perhaps the white mount is in most cases best for the picture. Certainly the gold mount is best for the effect of the room, or rather it is much more easily brought into a decorative scheme. White mounts, in gold frames, almost

compel the adoption of white-and-gold as the keynote of the decoration. Not all the common-place that has been perpetrated in that much abused combination, can alter the fact that there is something refined and delicate in it. Something is yet to be done in white-and-gold, perhaps ; but at its best it is fit only for a drawing-room, fitter for a drawing-room of the period when "evening dress" was not understood to mean, that ladies and gentlemen should array themselves as if to emphasise what contrast there may be between the sexes, but when men and women vied with each other in the brightness of the stuffs they wore, the richness of the lace, the delicacy of the embroidery. We are wiser, perhaps, than the gentlemen of the reign of Queen Anne, but we are less in place in a drawing-room of the style of Louis Quatorze ; and, even were it not so, we have had enough, for a little while to come, of white-and-gold ; nausea has followed on satiety, and the taste of the day revolts against it. With it we must, unless we sacrifice everything to the pictures, give up white mounts. Gold mounts offer a sort of compromise between the claims of the pictures and those of the room. If one simple rule as to the mounting of water-colours could possibly be laid down it would be : "Adopt dull gold mounts" ; but at the end of every such dogmatic rule one feels tempted to add :—*"quod est absurdum."*

For photographs, if they may be included among

"pictures," a mount of unpolished wainscot is as good as anything can be. Prints were mounted in the days of our grandfathers on tinted paper, with parallel lines ruled on the mount as a sort of finish. The modern collector's pride in his proof before letters is, perhaps, responsible for the white mounts that usually stare us in the face when we enter a gentleman's library.

Something remains to be said as to the manner in which pictures should be attached to the walls. There are various kinds of "patent picture line" which answer the purpose well enough, and need no advertisement. But it will be as well to reduce the use of any of them to a minimum. If the wall space be subdivided in the manner already advocated, the pictures may well be hung from the moulding which tops the picture band. It is a simple matter to make this moulding of such a section, that a hook of bent brass wire is all that is necessary to obviate the nuisance of knocking nails into the wall. The upper part of it grips the moulding, whilst to the lower, the cord is attached. The arrangement has this advantage, too, that one can so easily slide the hooks along, and adjust the picture wherever one will—no slight convenience when one is arranging pictures. A frame is best hung by two perpendicular cords, instead of by a single cord which slants to right and left from a nail. That, it may be said, is a matter of taste; but there is this in favour of the perpendicular lines, that they

are less likely to attract attention ; and that, if they do catch the eye, they fall in more naturally with the constructional lines one is accustomed to, and expects to find there. Where it happens to be more convenient to fix the pictures to the wall by means of nails, the painted flock-paper already mentioned will prevent the plaster from crumbling away at the first blow of the hammer, and the nail holes, never very obvious in it, will easily be made good. But if once you are sure of the place the picture should occupy, you need not hesitate to drive in nails pretty recklessly. The wall will be spoilt by the picture if not by them ; it will be rubbed where the frame comes in contact with it, and the space that is not exposed to the light will not change colour with the rest of the wall ; so that when the pictures are removed or rearranged the wall will, in any case, have to be made good.

• Pictures might more often than they are be attached by little metal plates, such as are used to fix mirrors and wall brackets. The projection of the frame would hide them, and the necessity of cords would be done away with altogether. The difficulty of attaching pictures in their places, however, is slight compared to the difficulty of temporarily arranging them, before it is quite certain whether that situation will suit them. The hanging of every picture should be a matter of actual experiment ; mere consideration is not enough. A wise picture lover would seldom purchase a

picture without having a clear notion of where he could hang it, and trying the affect of it in a light similar to that for which he intended it.

It should be reiterated, in conclusion, that to hang pictures fairly we must strictly limit the number of them in our rooms. Does any one really want his walls plastered with them, like a patchwork of big postage stamps? It is seldom a man finds at a modern exhibition more than a few pictures that he really and lastingly longs to possess. Of these some prove to be already sold, whilst others are, perhaps, beyond his means ; so that the number of works interesting him intensely, which he can possibly acquire, is reduced to a minimum. It may be some consolation to think that this minimum of pictures he will probably find no difficulty in placing worthily on his walls.

TO LADIES AND AMATEURS.

"I too have my vocation,—work to do."



PERHAPS in no branch of industry is there greater waste of labour than in "ladies' work." How many women there are who have perpetually in hand some piece of fancy needlework, and how few of them succeed in accomplishing anything that can justly lay claim to artistic

value! The possibility of failure in art is, perhaps, avoided by abstaining from any attempt of the kind. Or the search after prettiness stands for an ideal. Often there is no higher aim than the having "something to do." The idea that art is within the scope or province of ladies in general has not entered into the heads of some of them, and they would be astonished to hear that, almost without exception, every one could, if she would,

produce work which, humble as it might be, was really art. Yet that is no more than the truth. The scope of art is practically boundless ; it does not begin and end with the painting of pictures and the modelling of statues ; where there is room for workmanship there is room for it. This has been held to be so in all ages when art flourished, and perhaps the present revolt against the undue prestige attaching to picture painting, and the favour in which decorative art begins to be held, are signs that the modern revival is a reality and not merely a fashion.

The greatest art has always been of a decorative character ; but let it suffice for the present to assert that decorative art is, as such, second to no other ; that granted, we may admit that under the head of "decorative" are included also the lesser arts applied to industry. These arts have suffered from the slight esteem in which they have been held among us. "High art," so called, has been so far prejudicial to them that it has attracted, by its pretensions, the best of those whom nature had meant for decorators ; and many a one who might perhaps in the natural direction of his own genius have risen to fame, has dissipated his talent in vain attempts to paint pictures. If high art were less high the art of every-day would be higher.

A most dangerous will-o'-the-wisp is high art to amateurs, and to lady amateurs in particular. It must be remembered that the signal success of

certain lady artists is the result of a devotion to art, and a sacrifice to it, that amateurs are scarcely prepared to offer. How many even of those ladies who really love art would be willing to shut themselves out from household pleasures and from household cares, and devote some six or eight hours daily to the study of it? how many of them, even though they might be willing, would feel themselves justified in doing so? Those who clamour for women's rights are not yet in a majority; ladies are for the most part content with their privileges, none the less precious for the duties with which they are associated. Assuming that lady amateurs do not, as a class, think of materially altering their mode of life, but simply desire to occupy their leisure pleasantly, and at the same time not unprofitably, in the pursuit of art, it would be better for them, and for art too, that they should realise at the outset that, though they may easily paint such pictures as give satisfaction to their friends, it is improbable that the paintings of many of them will have any great value as art. The conditions of their life are against it. On the other hand, society is so constituted that there is every encouragement for the less ambitious arts in which they have hitherto distinguished themselves, and for some in which they have not as yet made very great progress.

The most obvious opportunity for the exercise of a woman's artistic faculty seems to lie in needle-

work. She may not compete favourably with professional men in the picture galleries, but in such delicate work as embroidery she has the game in her own hands. The needle was her sceptre from the first, and she has achieved with it royal results. Yet her sphere does not end there. Wherever there is question of taste, what might not woman's influence do for art? And how little it has actually accomplished!

It has been said that one can detect at once on entering a room what part a woman's hand has had in its arrangement. That is true enough; but it is not an unqualified compliment to feminine tact and taste. If the woman's influence is betrayed by a sense of delicacy seldom found in men, and by a neatness and propriety almost as rare among them, it is still rather womanliness than any particular personality that is apparent; and in place of anything like character or individuality we find a gloss of feeble fashionableness, or the evidence of an abiding faith in the efficiency of upholstery and trimmings. My lady's decoration is apt to be too suggestive of the dressmaker or milliner. She is more likely to think of a muslin blind to screen a window than of delicately painted panes of glass. It is a very natural error on her part that, in the practical difficulties of an art she has not learned, she should turn for help to the resources of a craft in which she is more at home. None the less it is an error, and the first step towards the exercise of a right influence

in domestic decoration is to recognise that it is an art, that every art demands independent study, and that the expedients of one art cannot be made to supply the place of the natural resources of another. All proficiency is power ; one art is always willing to come to the assistance of another ; a knowledge



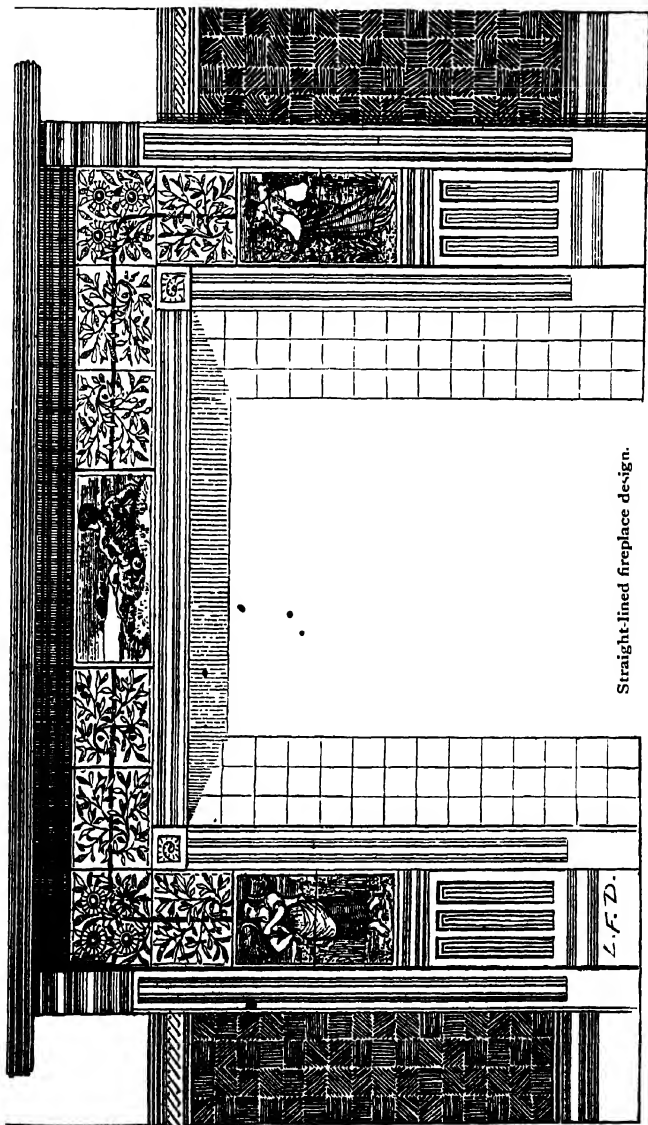
Painted window-panes.

of dressmaking, for example, may at times be of use to the furnisher ; but it is only a skilful furnisher who can turn it to that use ; and the attempt to decorate a room from the dressmaker's point of view, is certain to end in flimsiness and inconsistency. We can seldom afford to dispense altogether with

drapery in a room, and no one will deny the grace and dignity of simple hangings, or the beauty of rich stuffs ; but where the furniture is all more or less *dressed up*, simplicity is out of the question. Pinafores do not add to the elegance of a room, any more than they minister to our comfort, and it must be confessed that the toilet-table "got up" in muslin and pink satin, as if for a dance in the servants' hall, is not a triumph of art.

We hear constant reference to "the niceties of adornment which come with the presence of women" in the house. How far do these niceties compensate for the fuss, flimsiness, and fashion they introduced with them? A bachelor's room may lack the charm that a woman's hand only can bestow. Yet bachelors do not sigh for the bright poker, and the clean hearth that looks so hard and inhospitable. They are reconciled to the absence of unnecessary curtains and antimacassars. They realise that order does not consist in putting things out of sight, and they have a horror of the demon of tidiness who hovers about the dwellings of so many men they know.

There is here no thought of depreciating in any way the feminine capacity. More often than not a man's wife is his "better half" indeed, without suggestion of irony in the title. If man be the superior animal, it is mainly as an animal that he is superior. Whether superior or inferior to him, woman is certainly different from man ; her highest qualities are those in which man cannot compete



Straight-lined fireplace design.

with her, just as she cannot cope with him in things wherein his strength lies. With all the nattiness and delicacy which she brings to bear on decorative art, we miss largeness of treatment, breadth, originality, and self-restraint. The straight line, so needful in decoration, is hateful to her. The judicial faculty, on which (unrecognised) so much of taste depends, is not her *forte*.

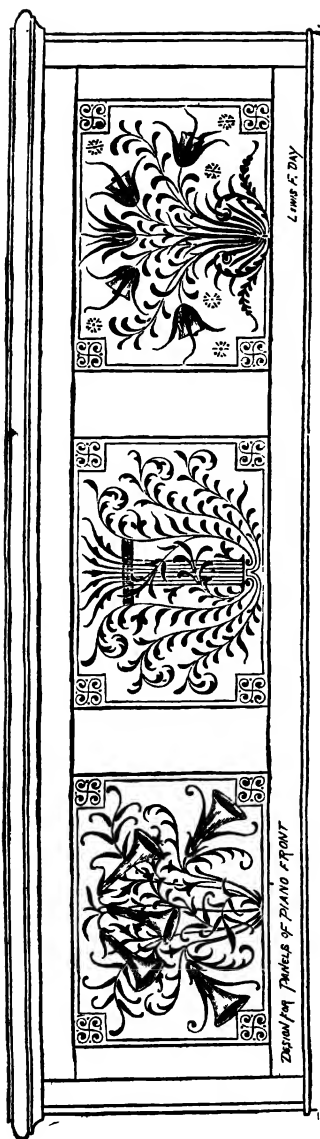
Women have so much more occasion to consider questions of taste, that one might well expect of them something more than of the sterner half of the race. Men, dandies excepted, do not seriously debate the question of what shall be the pattern of their next waistcoat or the colour of their new trousers; they accept, half lazily, half scornfully, the goods that Snip provides; but women, all but a few of the stronger minded, devote time, at all events, to the consideration of costume, and with some of them it is the one engrossing topic of conversation. They ought, therefore, in the nature of things, to know something about taste, at least in reference to costume. And they would have something to say about it worth hearing, if their discussion concerning it had been based upon the idea of discovering what was most useful, becoming, or beautiful in dress; but, seeing that it starts all from the desire to follow the fashion, it not only does not tend to educate their taste, but, on the contrary, vitiates it. When we begin by confounding the folly of the hour with beauty that is of all

time, the ultimate tangle of our ideas on taste is hopeless. Decorative art, more than all other, should be simple, unobtrusive, and modest. Fashion flaunts herself. Modesty and the modiste were never on the best of terms together. Our choice lies between art and fashion—either at the expense of the other.

What can women do towards the decoration of the home? In the first place they might leave undone something they are wont to do. They might begin by abstaining from the introduction of all unnecessary drapery and flimsiness. In manufacturing and other large towns, cleanliness and health alike recommend that as little stuff as possible be introduced into a room—reason the more for women to take care that what is admitted be of the best; they should be judges of textile fabrics.

It is probably still with the needle that most women would prefer to work towards the decoration of their rooms, and there is no reason why they should not do so; but the aim should be to make as beautiful as possible the necessary hangings in the room, not to introduce more stuffs simply for the sake of the needlework.

There is unlimited scope for the exercise of womanly tact and taste in the arrangement and furnishing of every room. The lady of the house might be within doors what the architect assumes to be—director and controller of everything, selecting all furniture and fittings with a view to



Every-day Art.

effect as well as fitness, combining all colours harmoniously, and seeing that all is executed with nicety and refinement. The fitting and furnishing of a room is to a very great extent a matter of detail, into which a busy man has seldom time to enter; and ladies, whose domain is the home, have every opportunity and many qualifications for the introduction of art into it. If only they could turn a deaf ear to the puffery of the latest novelty, and permit themselves to like or dislike without reference to what Mrs. Somebody may think, they could not fail to lead the art of every-day mainly in the direction in which it should go. They

would still have to beware of the seductions of mere prettiness, which has such attractions for them. The prettiness of a boudoir is all very well in a boudoir, but it palls upon us when it pervades the house. What we need in house-decoration is, first of all fitness, and then beauty. But beauty is composed of many elements—strength, dignity, meaning, character, as well as grace of form and harmony of colour. Prettiness is something considerably less than beauty.

Those who desire really to control the taste displayed in their homes could not, perhaps, make a better start than by proceeding to master the characteristics of ancient styles of ornament. "Style" is a much abused word. In the mouth of one man it means showiness; in another's it stands for the latest craze—"Early English," "Queen Anne," or whatever it may be labelled; whilst with others, more learned but scarcely wiser, it is an excuse for the substitution of pedantry in the place of art, and the suppression of all originality. Every one has a right to resent the attempt to impose a style upon him. Our style must be the offspring of our own individuality, and of the circumstances of our time and country. But we cannot afford in these days to be ignorant of the styles which have become historic, and if we go contrary to them it should be, not for want of knowing, but deliberately, with intent to be ourselves. It might be possible to a man of judgment, even though he were not one of the

initiated, to bring together a medley of objects of all periods, which should yet form a harmonious whole. The safe plan, however, is to have some tolerably clear notion in our minds of the characteristics of the various styles that have been. And this does not come by intuition. It would be idle to expect that others than antiquaries or professional ornamentists should dive very deeply into the mysteries of style in ornament; but some study of the subject is strongly to be recommended to anyone who wishes to run alone and yet not stray from the path of consistency. The published works on the subject are, without exception, too technical to recommend themselves; but Mr. Wornum's able 'Analysis of Ornament' has the remarkable merit of brevity; and one can scarcely rise from reading it without having gathered information on the subject.

The part that a lady can take in the execution of decorative work depends of course upon her artistic qualifications. There appears to be a notion prevalent that china-painting, panel-painting, and the like, are lesser arts that can be acquired in a few lessons, without previous training in art. Certainly a flat ornament is more easy to paint than a picture; but then the flat ornament has to be designed, and the art of design is not learnt in a day. There would be no difficulty in finding ladies well able to paint oak leaves; but most of them would find considerable difficulty in adapting them

to decorative design. The truth, so obvious that one is half ashamed to have to reiterate it, is that only those who are prepared to work steadily and earnestly at the art they adopt, however small that

Adaptation of the oak
to ornament.



art may be, are likely to produce anything in the least worth doing. The amateur needs to be advised that decoration is a much more serious matter than she imagines. She sees that a certain piece of trade-work lacks the delicacy or finish that would certainly have characterised it if she had

done it ; but she does not in the least realise the amount of practice and experience which went to the doing of that piece of trade-work, without which practice and experience her superior refinement can find no adequate utterance. Her thoughts and sentiments, however admirable, need to be expressed grammatically, and unfortunately the grammar of art is not taught at school.

One difficulty that ladies have to contend with in decoration is that what is most available, and most wanted, is bold work, large in design and treatment, whilst ladies lean rather towards refinement and finish than breadth. It is work, too, that is best done *in situ*, and a lady is not quite at home on the top of the scaffold. She has fuller opportunity for the exercise of her talent on panels, tiles, and all the smaller details of furniture, and these details can be executed conveniently and at leisure. The cabinet or sideboard is useful all the same, and is not unsightly, whilst the panels are yet unpainted ; but the decoration of the walls of a room, which must be done quickly, is a tax upon the strength and endurance of the artist that few women can stand. A lady may paint a frieze for a room, but it will be better for her to paint it on canvas, being sure, however, to have it put up into its place from time to time, to see that she is not wasting labour, or worse. It is difficult even for experienced decorators to design at the easel work fit for its place at a distance. The less ambitious amateur,

if such there be, might do something to add interest to the familiar wall-papers, upon which we have so often to rely for effective decoration. In a printed frieze of foliage, for example, the monotony of the inevitable repetition might be broken by the introduction, at judicious intervals, of birds, or butterflies, or other objects of interest. Even the colour of the ordinary wall-paper might be vastly improved by touching the flowers and leaves, here and

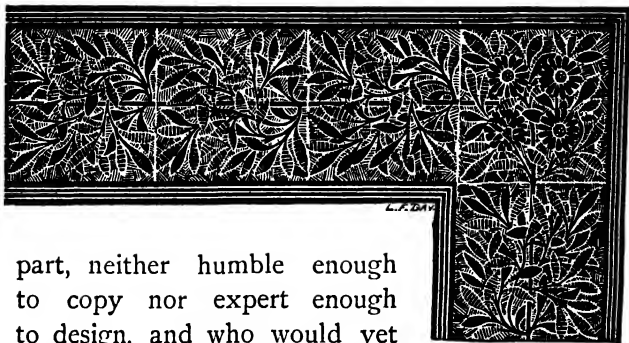


Cabinet panels.

there, by hand. The manufacturer is of course limited to a small number of colour-blocks, but there is no restriction, except that imposed by taste, to the variety possible to him who works with his hands. Similarly, embossed and gilded leather and

leather-paper will repay the labour of glazing them with transparent colour. Gorgeous effects may be obtained by this simple process, which demands little more than an eye for colour. Ambition is not greatly to be encouraged in amateurs. It may safely be left to grow of itself with growing power. It is a pity that unprofessional effort is mainly directed towards the production of objects which only rare artistic excellence can make worth having. It is to be remembered that we judge more *useful* work with much greater leniency than that which has no other justification than beauty.

Perhaps the discretion which should suggest to the amateur to take up that class of work which the professional artist has neglected, would avail more than the valour which would rush into direct competition with him. In all respects the work of ladies would be more available in domestic decoration, if it were less lofty in its aim. The amateur burns always to do something of importance—figures probably, or at the very least flower-groups. But even if this ambition be warranted by ability, the occasion for a great deal of such prominent work seldom occurs in an ordinary living-room. There is, on the other hand, considerable scope for ornament of that more modest kind which is content to take its lowly place in the general effect. This, however, is just the kind of work which has least attraction for the amateur, who is, for the most



Unpretending tile
painting.

part, neither humble enough to copy nor expert enough to design, and who would yet perhaps have some difficulty in drawing the simple curves of a scroll. Neither does such work earn the loud praise..of those who measure success by the pretentiousness of the effort.

Men seem to think that women have no wish to hear the truth, and only hunger for applause and flattery. If that be so, there are plenty ready to supply their craving. Let here and there a solitary Goth be allowed to say frankly what he believes to be true. In so doing he does more honour to women than those who hold them in such slight esteem as to think that they can appreciate only what is pleasant. It was a woman who wrote beseeching men that they would "honour us with truth, if not with praise."

The simple truth, as it seems to me, is that ladies seldom give sufficient thought and study to decoration. If they have aptitude, they are too readily persuaded that they know all about it, when

in reality their knowledge is rudimentary ; they are too impatient, too ambitious, too little aware of the difficulties before them, and of the limits of their ability. On the other hand, if they be modest they are wanting in self-reliance, they do not believe enough in themselves, and they allow their feeling to be overruled by those who, knowing less, talk more confidently. Needlework excepted, there is very little ladies' work done that is of real value in decoration, yet there is scarcely a young housewife but might learn to do good work, worth doing in the house, but which, failing her, remains undone.

Let ladies talk less about "art-work," and cultivate themselves more fully in art. If they have anything of the artist in them their work will be art-work, no matter whether it be executed with the needle or the brush. In one respect art is like murder—it *will out* !

It is the fault of the education of ladies that they realise so little what goes to make proficiency in decorative art or in anything. Their time has been spent in acquiring accomplishments which accomplish nothing. Their efforts are looked upon with the kindly leniency of friends, who would always rather not say anything that might give them pain, and are never put to the test which all bread-winning art must stand every time it comes to market. The lamentable outcome of this unkind kindness is that when a lady, as so often happens,

is reduced to want employment, she fancies that the half-developed faculties which have been wont to win the praise of friends, will enable her to earn a livelihood. It is sickening to think of the gradual disillusion of such a poor gentlewoman, as the truth of her position dawns upon her, and she feels more and more how poorly she is equipped for the struggle of life. It is one of the pressing questions of our time, How shall poor gentlewomen support themselves? Many imagine that the career of art, and of decorative art especially, is open to them. So it is, or would be if they had been trained to it. But ladies must not be offended at being told the truth, so true that it is a truism, that every trade, and every art, needs to be learnt. The real source of their distress and trouble is in the prejudice, which fathers hug to themselves with more than feminine infatuation, that a man is degraded by allowing his daughters to work for their living. • It is a sort of cowardice which allows a man to hinder his daughter from perfecting herself in anything that would enable her to stand alone, and yet to leave her at his death at the mercy of the world, with half-idle if not luxurious habits, a showy but unavailable education, and prejudices which it is too late to eradicate. When a young woman is all at once thrown upon her own resources, with a necessity of earning immediately her own living, those resources seldom prove adequate, and that necessity of at once earning an

income makes impossible the study that should by rights have preceded the exercise of a craft, whatever it may be. A man should look things in the face, and if he is not in the position to leave his daughters so certainly provided for that their comfort is secured, it is his obvious duty to pocket his prejudice, and fit his children for the future that is before them. The only room for doubt is whether it is not the duty of every man, however rich, to bring up his children to know some one thing thoroughly. The accomplishments of a lady, and the education of a gentleman, are the most charming accompaniments of more useful knowledge, but they are no more than accompaniments, and are far from supplying its place. Once we have arrived at a certain proficiency in technique, these accomplishments begin to be valuable, but till then they are sometimes even a hindrance.

A lady who had seriously set herself in the days of prosperity to cultivate the taste which her education had left undeveloped, and to embellish her rooms with some idea beyond fashion or prettiness, might, in more straitened circumstances, find the experience of use to her. But it must be said that, as a rule, even the skilful amateur is anything but a useful assistant to the practical decorator, and the ladies who apply for "art-work," as it is called according to the cant current, apply too late; they are too old, and probably too well satisfied with their capacities, too anxious to earn something, too

ignorant of the slight commercial value of such labour as they have to sell.

These are hard words to those who seek employment, but soft words that lead to disappointment are in reality more cruel. How poor gentlewomen may best support themselves is a serious question, not lightly to be solved. Few of them will be able to do so by means of decoration, or any other art or trade, to which they have not served some sort of apprenticeship. But there are many branches of decoration by any one of which they might live in comfort, if they had seriously studied it whilst yet there was no need of making profit of it. The advice that needs more than all other to be pressed upon those who may have to earn a livelihood by any art, is that they should learn it betimes, and before the need for self-support occurs. No doubt that need will act as a spur; but those who feel 'till then no inclination to serious study, will probably not be far wrong in concluding that they lack, not only the energy, but the ability which would insure success, even in the least of the every-day arts.

THE ORNAMENT OF THE FUTURE.

“In the coming by-and-by.”



IS it possible to discuss the ornament of the future without entering upon prophecy? It is not much that we can foretell, but we know that we are ourselves, day by day, sowing the seeds of it.

The very slightest comparison of ancient with modern ornament will show that the conditions under which they exist are altogether different. The earliest ornament is always either instinctive, or traditional, or symbolic in its character; perhaps in all of it instinct, tradition, and symbolism are to be found. The first impulse of the savage may have been to beautify a paddle or an axe, and the idea of introducing a meaning into his work may have occurred to him later. It is more likely that his first thought was to represent something, and that it was chiefly owing to his want of skill, his limited appliances, and his clear perception that use was of much higher importance than imagery, that led to such a representation of nature as we are accustomed to call conventional. The continual

reproduction of the same symbols would in itself lead naturally to a less realistic and less intelligible rendering of them ; just as our signatures, which we write so often that we write them mechanically, have a way of developing (or degenerating) into something that is little more than a hieroglyphic. In the same way the names of railway stations become, from constant repetition, undistinguishable on the lips of porters ; and the cries of itinerant vendors in the streets are intelligible only through our familiarity with the sounds.

It is improbable that there should be no symbolism whatever underlying the spirals, lines, and bands of savage art : and, on the other hand, even the obviously symbolic ornament of the Egyptians shows considerable feeling for the purely sensuous side of art. In every development of ancient art, tradition, sense, and symbolism have all been at work, the one or the other predominant, according to the temperament and stage of civilisation of the nation that produced it.

Modern art exists under quite other conditions. No one seems to want symbolism ; it is scarcely tolerated among us ; and instinctive art is as much a thing of the past as ballad poetry. As to tradition, only when we have determined which of the principles underlying ancient art have lived out their lives, and which of them are really alive, can we turn it to account. Of the living principles it concerns us further to know which will bear

transplanting, and are likely to thrive in the atmosphere of the nineteenth century. The conditions under which the art of every-day is produced have changed by degrees so imperceptible that it seems scarcely to have been aware of the movement, and has not kept pace with it. It is only recently that we have awoke to the degraded condition into which ornament had lapsed, and realise the urgent need of improvement, if our manufactures are to hold their own in the world.

There were times when ornament was produced without a thought of the traffic in it. Now it is the traffic that gives rise to ornament. We cannot, therefore, leave commerce out of account, since trade is no longer simply the outlet for the arts applied, but in a great measure the origin of them. It is a pity that there should ever be antagonism between artist and manufacturer. Each is only too ready to make use of the other, and to form an alliance with that personal end in view. But, while each party to the bargain looks only to his own interest, the cause of neither is likely to prosper. Since they are dependent one upon the other, since for good or ill their fate is knit together, and divorce between them is impossible, they had best come to a clear understanding, and work together for the common good.

The conditions of other days may have been more favourable to art than the present state of things. We who live in the present and know so

well where it pinches, are inclined to look back longingly to a past of whose hardships we have had no experience. But it is with the present that we have to do. Nor can we long maintain an attitude of opposition to its spirit. Strong men may to some extent direct the age they live in; but to resist it is idle, and to wail is foolish. Whether we like it or no, machinery and steam-power, and electricity for all we know, will have something to say concerning the ornament of the future.

No artist will think of denying that the highest art is of necessity hand-work. No machine can approach the best work of men's hands. And even in the arts of every-day there must always be room for actual handicraftsmen. But they will inevitably be in that minority in which the most accomplished find themselves always. The popular demand is for machine work. Its smoother and cleaner finish, its cheapness, and the certainty with which it can be produced, more than outweigh in public opinion the artistic merits of rougher, costlier, and less certain results. The practical and commercial mind of those in whose hands the matter mainly rests, is not likely to be swayed by our sentimental regrets; and the discussion of the relative merits of art and manufacture is, therefore, to little purpose. It has practically been settled by the public that they want machine-work, and they mean to have it. We may protest that they

have chosen unwisely, but they will not pay much heed to us. We may shrug our shoulders and retire, if we can afford that luxury, to the select and solitary enjoyment of our own ideas ; but in so doing we leave our art at the mercy of those who neither know nor care about it, and the last state of ugliness to which they deliver it up will be worse than the first. It is a question whether the perfect precision now possible by means of modern mechanical contrivances might not, rightly applied, be as valuable in ornament as it is actually pernicious.

We cannot do without common-sense, even though at times it be so common as not greatly to commend itself to us. Men who live by their art have as little right to despise the pecuniary considerations attaching to its connection with manufacture and commerce as to pander to what they believe to be vulgarity, or prostitute their art to money-getting. The profit that an artist derives from commerce puts him in a better position to carry out his own idea of what is best in art, and to insist upon a higher and still higher standard of excellence in the manufacture for which he designs. There is scarcely a branch of manufacture that is beneath the consideration of the designer, provided only he be allowed to do his best. The work that degrades is that in which he is forced to work under his strength, placing himself upon the level of an ignorant or stupid employer. *The producer*

who has some knowledge of art and believes thoroughly in its commercial value, is its best patron. The worst is the Mr. Brooke of commerce, who has faith in its efficacy only "up to a certain point." His instructions to the artist are always, "Something saleable, now!" He doctors the designs he has purchased, purges them of all that had any value as art in them, and then, when the enfeebled result of his experiment appeals to no one, he complains that "Art may be all very well in its way, you know, but the public do not appreciate it; they want something attractive, something showy now!" He has a long list of epithets at the tip of his tongue, all of which, being interpreted, mean "vulgar."

"Thirty millions, mostly fools," was the cry of the Jeremiah of our own time. The manufacturer appears to think that the millions are mostly vulgar. He may be right or wrong; but it is to be hoped that there is a public also for the taste that is not loud. The fit audience is always few. For all that, the highest wisdom may not consist in lowering our standard to the imagined level of the many. The fact that the public accepts a poor bait, is no proof that it would not more greedily seize a richer one.

There is no compromise possible with vulgarity. Those who like it prefer it undiluted, and those who have taste are disgusted by the least taint of it. You cannot well catch two publics with one bait, but you may easily miss them both.

The manufacturer, as such, does not pretend to care for art, as such, and we have no right to expect from him much sympathy for it ; but it is only reasonable to insist that every man should be allowed to do his best. Those who have sufficient faith in art to invite the co-operation of the artist, might well have confidence enough in their own choice to produce the work designed by him in its entirety, and as he designed it. Were artists truer to themselves in this respect, less afraid of losing a patron, more certain that the most fatal mistake of all in art is to do less than our utmost, then the education of the public and the ultimate improvement of every-day art would be only a question of time.

We are apt to forget that art is only what its name implies, a means to an' end, or, more strictly speaking, a means of utterance, an expression of ourselves. It is of infinitely more importance what we are, and what we have to say, than how we say it. But the force of an argument depends very much upon the facility with which it is expressed, and, among cultivated people, there is naturally a strong prejudice in favour of speech that is grammatical.

It is the gift, not only of the poet, but of every artist, to see and to say. In the greatest artists the two faculties are so well matched that it is impossible to dissociate the thought from its expression ; in others, less gifted, it is often only too

painfully evident that a fine thought is strangled in the bringing forth, or that the flowing expression clothes a lean imagination. Of the twin powers of seeing and saying, the first takes natural precedence. But the world has little tolerance for the seer who cannot fitly deliver his message. On the other hand, men are only too tolerant of that most intolerable of men who can express himself fluently but has nothing worth saying to say. It has arrived at this :—we admit the supremacy of the twofold gift, but next to that we place the mere power of expression. There is just this excuse for the preference of the lesser power, that it is available ; and people who pride themselves upon being practical prefer a quality that can be turned to account.

For all useful purposes, the discussion of art must be, to a very great extent, technical. We must let every man choose his own theme, and limit our criticism to the manner in which he works it out—that is to say, his art. When we wish to discuss the subject of his discourse, we pass beyond the artist to the man ; and when we propose to direct him in this respect, it is the man, rather than the artist, that we have to deal with.

Futile as it may be to criticise the artist instead of his art, the attempt to realise the relation of a man to his work, and the influence of character upon art, need not be equally unprofitable. National temperament is very plainly marked in national art.

The savage or the cultivated, the sluggish or the volatile, the energetic or the sensuous, the restrained or the extravagant nations, may be recognised in their art. Frenchmen seldom paint goody-goody pictures, and Englishmen do not delight in the portrayal of ghastly horrors. Gallic lightness of touch and insular restraint are more than merely artistic qualities. It is possible, however, that in the future, art may arrive at a more cosmopolitan character. We may be certain that it will march with the times. One can form no fair opinion of the present condition of art, and of its hope in the near future, without taking into account the influence of the social atmosphere upon us as men. As we are, so our art will be, even our decorative art; and we are what we are, partly by birth, but very much by surrounding influence. For all the want of "style" in our ornament it is brim-full of the characteristics of the nineteenth century. Only in an age of railways and screw steamers, an age of cheap reproduction and photography, an age of colossal fortunes and organised labour, could such art be possible. The incongruity of modern design is the inevitable consequence of the sudden accumulation of examples of more kinds of art than we can digest at once—some that are, perhaps, absolutely indigestible—resulting in a surfeit of good things, from which no former age was in a position to suffer. Our ornament is of its century, inasmuch as it is prosaic and mechanical, fickle,

"fast," self-assertive, and none too lofty in its ambition ; nor is it guiltless of the besetting sin of the age we live in—cleverness. On the brighter side our art shows something of the deeper and more general knowledge that is within the scope of this generation. Facilities of travel have done something to lighten our native darkness as to what is decorative ; illustrated books on the subject have had a similar influence upon us ; and our art is the better for it. Modern commercial enterprise, if it has not encouraged the best, has certainly stimulated the production of design, and it is in some measure owing to it that at the present day the art of ornament is at least alive.

The proof of its vitality is that it grows or tries its hardest to grow. Antiquaries would fain insist that it has no business to grow. They are not quite agreed among themselves as to the precise date at which art expired, but they concur in the theory that art is dead, and all that they would leave to us is a sort of mummy, which we should do well to regard reverently, since it is all that remains of the beauty that once was. Happily, the modern spirit of eclecticism which is their abhorrence, (perhaps because in it they feel instinctively the natural enemy of all their race,) is evidence of the life remaining in modern art.

Few artists, if any, have been without reverence for the art of their foregoers ; none certainly ever showed his reverence by gaping at it in sterile

admiration ; on the contrary it stimulated him to do something, not like it, but which, except for it, he never would have done. And so in all times, where there has been art there has been growth. Go back to old work for inspiration and guidance, by all means. The first lesson we learn from it is altogether in harmony with common-sense, and contrary to the teaching of Dry-as-dust. It is the work of artists, not of archæologists ; and whatever style they adopted, that they adapted to their own ways and wants. In all ancient work style was more or less traditional. Certain forms and certain symbols were handed down from generation to generation, modified, perhaps, in transit, but subject to no sudden change. One style grew out of another gradually ; deliberate innovation would not have been tolerated ; and a general ignorance of what was going on in other parts of the world, kept men out of the way of temptation to go astray. Under Eastern despotism the types of ornament were fixed and almost unalterable. In the West, art developed more rapidly under more enlightened rule. If Gothic art, as it progressed, absorbed the ideas of the times, it was unaffected by what was going on in China or Japan.

In the art of the future, outgrowth of ancient art though it be, there must be more of free choice. Already the times are out of joint with despotism ; we no longer act according to tradition ; we are not

unsophisticated as savages, in bondage like the Egyptians, isolated like the Chinese, cultivated like the Greeks, bigoted like the Arabs or the early Christians. We cannot go back. If we do not know enough to do better work than our ancestors, we know too much to be content with any of it. Each new field of study that is opened to us tempts us afresh. We are unsettled. We cannot quite make up our minds whether we will found our style on Greek or Gothic, Renaissance or Roman, Japanese or Jacobean, or even on "Queen Anne." Our eyes are opened to the idea of style, and we are haunted by the consciousness of it. We have gathered a heap of ornamental treasure round us, till it hems in our movements, and imprisons our ideas.

Badly as we may be in want of a style of the nineteenth century, we cannot consent to put up with the galvanised mummy of any dead art. We torment ourselves over-much about style. If we only keep our eyes open and our wits at work, and do honestly our best, we need not fear that our work will be altogether contemptible in the eyes of a civilisation to come. Perhaps when art is more cosmopolitan the individuality of the workman may be more esteemed. A man betrays himself in his work. If his aim be merely money or notoriety, he may accomplish his end; but, failing to accomplish himself as an artist, his art will scarcely live. If a capable man have to do mere journey-work for

bare subsistence, that too will be seen, and there will be a pathetic interest in that. Whether we be serious or in jest, plodding or impatient, self-centred or impressionable, the work of our hands will show our sympathies and our antipathies ; even our crotchets will crop up in our designs. No thoughtful artist can fail to see how the accidents of his education have influenced his art. He knows that he would never have done just what he does, if he had not been abroad, if at some critical period in his study he had not come under the influence of some master or masterpiece, some author or book perhaps, if he had been either more or less fortunate in his career. Each of us can account to himself for the obvious difference between his own work and another's, and explain much of the individuality in the work of his friends. If it were not for this individuality, only the most consummate masterpieces of art would be enduring, and some of us in our hearts would like even them less, if we could catch no glimpse of the man behind them.

In the art of every-day we cannot afford to spare that element of interest. We may each of us do this much towards the style of the future, that we can in our work express ourselves, our own thought, not another's, whatever may be preached to us to the contrary. Our only care should be that the thoughts and feelings we express be worthy. Our art cannot be separate from what we are as men. And this is certain ; if we are in earnest, if our

heart be in sympathy with the times, and if we put our heart into our work, the antiquary, and what is more, the artist of the future, will find in what we leave behind a something which will be equivalent to the style of the nineteenth century.

A
CATALOGUE OF BOOKS
RELATING TO
ARCHITECTURE
AND THE
DECORATIVE ARTS

PUBLISHED BY

B. T. BATSFORD, 52, HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON.

B. T. BATSFORD, 52, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THE ARCHITECTURE, DECORATION, AND FURNITURE OF ROBERT AND JAMES ADAM, ARCHITECTS.

Twenty-six Folio Plates (17 in. by 13½ in.), selected from "WORKS IN ARCHITECTURE," published 1778—1822, and Photo-lithographed by James Akerman.

Neatly Half-bound. Price, £1 5s.

The high estimation in which the Decorative work of the talented BROTHERS ADAM is held, and the present popularity of the Style in which they worked, has induced the Publisher to believe that a careful reproduction of the most valuable and interesting Plates in the well-known "WORKS IN ARCHITECTURE," first published 1778—1822, which is now of great rarity and value, will be acceptable alike to the Architect, the Decorative Artist, and to the Art-Public generally.

"We commend Mr Batsford's Collection of Plates to our readers, as they are well chosen, and, we think, cannot fail to be appreciated. The illustrations have been reproduced by Photo-lithography, by Mr. James Akerman, in a clear and bright manner, so that all the engravings are equal to the originals, while the book is both well printed and well bound."—*Building News*

"Mr Batsford knows which way the wind blows, and prepares for a SALE accordingly; he sees that some of his customers are on the eve of going back to Adam, so he calls in the aid of photography to supply them cheaply with materials for their journey. In plainer words, he has issued, under the title, "The Architecture, Decoration, and Furniture of Robert and James Adam, Architects," a selection of twenty-six folio plates taken from their well-known but now scarce book, "Works in Architecture," published between 1778 and 1822 . . . It was a lucky thought, considering the temper of the times, and we have no doubt the publisher's enterprise will find a reward . . . The selection is a very good one, and the original engravings are marvellously well reproduced."—*The Builder*.

"In our own day, a reaction in favour of the Adam style seems to be setting in, and the re-publication of some of the best designs of the Brothers is, therefore, exceptionally opportune. The present work gives on twenty-six plates all that is most worth preserving of the larger collection "Works in Architecture," published between the years 1778 and 1822. In making this selection Mr. Batsford has shown great discrimination, having only reproduced what is likely to prove of most service and value in our own day. The reproductions have been executed in a perfect manner by the aid of photo-lithography, and to cabinet makers as well as designers who may have to execute work in the Adam style, the present work will prove a trustworthy 'guide, philosopher, and friend.'"—*The Furniture Gazette*.

"One of the most useful contributions to Decorative Furniture Literature that has appeared of late years . . . the study of such details as these talented Architects have left behind cannot fail to be of great use to the designer of household appointments. Mr. Batsford's book is really a complete grammar of Adams' Ornament."—*The Cabinet Maker*.

*Dedicated by special permission to H.R.H. the Princess Louise,
Marchioness of Lorne.*

A GRAMMAR OF JAPANESE ORNAMENT AND DESIGN.

Illustrated by 65 Plates, many in Colours and Gold, representing
all Classes of Natural and Conventional Forms,
Drawn from the Originals;

WITH

INTRODUCTORY, DESCRIPTIVE, AND ANALYTICAL
TEXT.

By T. W. CUTLER, F.R.I.B.A.

Imperial 4to. in elegant Cloth binding. Price £2 6s. Nett.

FIFTY COPIES ONLY have been printed, on *Large and Thick Paper* (size 17 in. by 13 in.), of which a few may still be had. Price, in Cloth Portfolio, £3 13s. 6d. nett. In this issue the *extra margin greatly adds to the beauty of some of the Plates*, which have been PRINTED WITH ESPECIAL CARE.

Contents.

Plates A to G.—ANALYSIS.

„ 1 to 12.—BIRDS.

„ 13 to 18.—FISHES.

„ 19 to 22.—INSECTS, &c.

„ 23 to 44.—FLOWERS, PLANTS, TREES, &c.

„ 45 to 58.—ORNAMENT.

Opinions of the Press.

“No more acceptable present could be made than Mr. Cutler's ‘Grammar of Japanese Ornament and Design,’ which is one of the most elaborate and comprehensive works on the subject that has yet been published. It presents the art of the far East in all its beauty and its bewildering strangeness.”—*The Times*.

“The most valuable parts of the book are the Analyses of Japanese Art, and the illustrations to which these analyses supply an admirable key. Although extremely terse, they are the most intelligent and satisfactory essays of this kind with which we are acquainted. We have had works on this subject in abundance, but nothing so careful, reasonable, and comprehensive. The efts, for instance, on Plate 21, is a masterpiece of draughtsmanship; the frogs, crabs, and pawns near it are marvels of frank and vigorous delineation. The carp (?) on Plate 14, and other fish on Plates 16 and 17, could not be better drawn, nor more elegantly foreshortened. The dragon-flies, beetles, and lizards on Plate 19 would drive Masseus, the serpent painter, to despair. The hawks and eagles of Plate 5; the cranes that, in Plate 6, “clang among the clouds;” the house-flies and larks of Plate 12; the floral and arborescent forms which occur in abundance from Plate 23 to Plate 44, leave nothing to be desired.”—*The Athenæum*.

“Mr. Cutler's exquisite book of facsimiles of Japanese Designs, supplies a collection of examples of Japanese decoration, chosen with much taste, and reproduced with almost faultless care. . . . Nothing can destroy the permanent value and beauty of Mr. Cutler's labours.”—*The Academy*.

Opinions of the Press on Mr. Cutler's Grammar of Japanese Ornament

(continued).

"A sumptuous and instructive volume, equally serviceable as a treasury of information on the interesting subject of which it treats, and as an adornment of the salon or boudoir. That it will find a home in every studio and every library of professional Art-work must be assumed as a matter of course."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"An admirably got up book, full of interest in every page."—*Saturday Review*.

"The selections include all the leading characteristics of Japanese Ornament, conventional diaper, flowers, birds, fishes, lacquer-work, &c., and the plates are very well executed, and do great credit to the publisher, as well as to the author's care and finished execution. The book will be a useful as well as a very ornamental addition to any collector's, architect's, or decorator's library."—*Builder*.

"There is no better guide to Japanese Art than the Grammar of Mr. Cutler. Although the price is moderate, the book has been produced in most excellent style, and is another example of the care exercised by Mr. Batsford as a publisher."—*Architect*.

"An invaluable book to all engaged in the Decorative Arts. The examples are selected with judgment and taste, and are reproduced with a faithfulness which could not be surpassed. . . . The plates are excellent, and taken altogether the book is a storehouse of exquisite suggestions."—*Decoration*.

"Mr. Cutler has treated us here to such an *embarras de richesse* that it would be difficult, if not well nigh impossible, to single out any particular plates for special commendation, suffice it to say that the whole collection must prove invaluable to all Decorators, Designers, and Art Students, no matter what particular field of art or industry they may intend to cultivate, since every page abounds with happy suggestions and instructive *motifs*. . . . Every page is pregnant with inspiration, and the whole forms a storehouse of almost inexhaustible wealth of design."—*The Furniture Gazette*.

"This sumptuous work is now completed, and forms one of the most admirable books of its class that has ever been issued from the press. The plates, 65 in number, are of exquisite beauty in execution, and the subjects have been selected with the most scrupulous care. . . . To designers and Art manufacturers the collection of plates are of priceless value. The work does infinite credit to Mr. T. W. Cutler, who has caught the real spirit of the native artist, and whose skill as a draughtsman is shown to be of the highest order; and to Mr. Batsford, its well-known and energetic publisher. We have seen no Art-book that pleases us better than this."—*The Reliquary*.

"This work should certainly be in the hands of every artist engaged in the manufacture of Pottery and Glass. From it innumerable beautiful artistic specimens may be culled, which would be of the greatest service in the decoration of ware, and such an easy manner of obtaining as it were an insight into the secrets of the Japanese artists, should certainly not be thrown away. We can thoroughly recommend the work to those of our readers who are desirous of cultivating their artistic taste and knowledge."—*The Pottery Gazette*.

"Mr. T. W. Cutler's 'Grammar of Japanese Ornament and Design' (B. T. Batsford) is a book to be heartily welcomed. It is, if I mistake not, the first of its kind in English, though it is speedily to be followed by a complete and elaborate History of Japanese Art, by Messrs. Anderson and Satow. More than that, it is of itself a publication of great merit and attractiveness; being nothing less than folio in size, and comely alike in aspect and sentiment, in paper, and type, and adornment. It is admirably illustrated, with upwards of fifty plates, executed in colour and monochrome, by photolithography, and with some six or eight spirited woodcuts besides. There is no doubt that in every art-library pretending to fulness and comprehensiveness it will take its place forthwith as a necessary and a standard work."—*Magazine of Art*.

"The work is one which is almost indispensable to every decorative designer, including as it does specimens of the very best Japanese Art applied to the ornamentation of various materials."—*The Queen*.

"Mr. Cutler's admirable work on Japanese Ornament and Design deserves the highest praise."—*Westminster Review*.

FUGAKU HIYAKU-KEI;
OR,
A HUNDRED VIEWS OF FUJI (FUSIYAMA).

By the Celebrated Japanese Artist,

HOKUSAI.

In Four Parts, enclosed in Coloured Wrapper. Price 15s. Nett.

The original Volume of the Sketches (printed in Japan) forms Three Parts, and the Fourth consists of Translations of the quaint Prefaces to the original Volumes, with Introductions and Descriptions by the Translator,

F. V. DICKINS, Sc. B. . . .

This Album contains some of Hokusai's best pieces, and the translator ventures to believe that, accompanied by the explanatory volume (for the facsimile illustrations in which he is indebted to his friend, Mr. T. W. CUTLER), it will prove not unacceptable to the widening circle of English admirers of the Japanese Master, whose versatile and richly humorous genius entitles him to rank as the Hogarth of Japan.

VERY FEW COPIES NOW REMAIN FOR SALE, AND ORDERS SHOULD BE
SENT TO THE PUBLISHER WITHOUT DELAY.

"One need not be a Japanese, or a member of the Alpine Club, or a professional art critic, to prize these hundred views of Fuji. Whoever loves art and nature with a catholic affection, whoever is alive to the charm with which a history and a race different from his own invest the products of the human hand and brain, will feel that he is in the presence of a choice spirit and an original and individual genius, as he turns over these leaves in which Hokusai has jotted down his impressions of the glory and boast of his Eastern Fatherland"—*Spectator*.

"Four thin volumes of unique interest have just been issued by Mr. Batsford. . . . Mr. Dickins, as introducer and translator, has done his work admirably. . . . The volumes are very curious and interesting."—*Saturday Review*.

"A very curious series of examples of Japanese draughtsmanship The distinguishing feature of the sketches is the sense of beauty and the vigorous grace which they exhibit, amidst all the eccentricities of Japanese drawing."—*Daily News*.

DETAIL ORNAMENT.

An entirely NEW and CHOICE COLLECTION of about
FIVE HUNDRED DESIGNS FOR BORDERS,
DECORATIVE PANELS, FRIEZES, DIAPERS,

And Every Variety of ORNAMENT :

MOST USEFUL TO

ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, DECORATORS, PAINTERS, CABINET-MAKERS,
INLAYERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, GLASS STAINERS, EMBOSSERS, SILVER-
SMITHS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF OIL CLOTH, CHINA, GLASS,
FABRICS, CARPETS, &C. &C.

Twenty-four Tinted Lithographic Plates, Imp. 4to. in portfolio. Price 24s.

EXAMPLES OF DECORATIVE WROUGHT IRON WORK OF THE 17TH & 18TH CENTURIES.

Measured and Drawn by **D. J. EBBETTS.**

*Sixteen large Photo-Lithographic Plates, containing 70 Examples,
Folio, bound. Price 12s. 6d.*

"Now that so much attention is being paid to what is called 'Queen Anne Work,' that is to say, the Architecture of the latter part of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th Centuries, a want is naturally felt for works containing accurately drawn specimens of genuine old ironwork of the same period. This want the author has met in the present work, which will be found to contain some seventy examples, drawn to scale, of large and small gates, screens, grilles, panels, balustrading, and pillars."

"When we say that all the plates are exceptionally well drawn, and the work inexpensively got up, the student will not doubt our word that it is that *rara avis* amongst such-like publications, a work really worth the purchase, and reflecting considerable credit on the author. We have pleasure in complimenting Mr. Ebbetts, and his publisher Mr. Bataford, on this well executed little work."—*The British Architect*.

"Mr. D. J. Ebbetts has done service in calling attention to the neglected merits of decorative wrought ironwork, as shown in the remains of the 17th and 18th centuries. . . . We take leave of Mr. Ebbetts' book with the belief that it will be found of service to all architects and ironworkers."—*Building News*.

"We can speak with all cordiality of a work, just now published, which illustrates some of the best specimens of the ironwork of the last century and the close of the seventeenth, which are to be found in London and its neighbourhood."—*Builder*.

"The plates are carefully and neatly drawn, the minutest part being shown. . . . His book will be of great aid in architects' offices."—*Architect*.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES FOR ART FURNITURE,

By A. JONQUET.

A SERIES OF DESIGNS FOR MODERN FURNITURE IN THE
JACOBEOAN, QUEEN ANNE, ADAM, CHIPPENDALE,
AND SHERATON STYLES.

Illustrated in 143 Designs on 65 Lithographic Plates, exhibiting
EXAMPLES OF DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, AND HALL
FURNITURE, CHIMNEY PIECES, &c.

Imperial 4to. *Cloth*. Price 25s.

"Mr. Jonquet's book of sketches will be found useful by both classes, the manufacturer and the purchaser The artist appears to have caught the spirit of the original style We recommend Mr. Jonquet's Sketches to those who prefer the lighter and more modern styles of artistic furniture'—*Building News*.

"Deserves to take first rank amongst the design books purporting to represent fashionable styles. . . . Combined with much scholarly knowledge of the originals, he possesses a keen insight into the wants of the artloving public, and the result is the excellent and practical volume we have before us" *Cabinet-Maker*

EXAMPLES OF . . .
ANCIENT AND MODERN FURNITURE,
METAL WORK, TAPESTRIES, DECORATION, &c.

By B. J. TALBERT. Architect,

Author of "Gothic Forms applied to Furniture and Decoration."

21 Plates, with Descriptions, &c., Folio, *Cloth, gilt*. Price 32s.

"The character of Mr. Talbert's designs for Furniture is too well known to need describing. The best qualities of old English work are to be found in them"—*The Architect*.

ART FURNITURE.

From Designs by E. W. GODWIN, F.S.A., and other Artists.

WITH "HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS ON DOMESTIC FURNITURE,"

BY WILLIAM WATT.

Second Edition, 21 Lithographic Plates exhibiting a great many Examples of the various articles of Household Furniture, with Descriptions.

Oblong 4to. *Bound*. Price 7s. 6d. post-free.

"It would be difficult to praise too strongly the grace and fitness for their several purposes of the objects shown in the plates of this publication. . . . The designs should be studied by those who are about to buy furniture, and no less by those who may one day have to design it."—*The Architect*

EVERY-DAY ART.

SHORT ESSAYS ON THE ARTS NOT FINE.

By **LEWIS FOREMAN DAY,**

Author of "Instances of Accessory Art," &c.

WITH UPWARDS OF 100 ILLUSTRATIONS, CHIEFLY BY THE AUTHOR.

Crown 8vo., *Cloth, gilt.*

Price 7s. 6d. post-free.

CONTENTS :

PART I.		PAGE
ON ORNAMENT	"Orno, Ornas, Ornat, Ornamus, Ornatis, Ornant"	I
TASTE	"I know what I like"	10
PAST AND PRESENT	"New lamps for old!"	22
THE NATURE OF ART	"Art is man's nature"	43
THE USE IN ORNAMENT	"Surely use alone makes money not a contemptible stone"	69
THE WORKMAN AND HIS TOOLS	"If you do not use the tools, they use you"	87
THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF IMITATION	"Nothing concealed that is done, but all things done to adornment"	114
LEADING-STRINGS	"The eagle never lost so much time as when he consented to learn of the crow"	132
THE RIVAL CLAIMS OF FORM AND COLOUR	"No man can serve two masters"	144
PART II.		
THE ART OF THE FASHION-MONGER	"Come; buy, buy, buy!"	151
HOUSE AND HOME	"That our expenditure and our character are twain is the vice of Society"	160
HOW TO DECORATE A ROOM	"Modern instances"	187
PICTURES IN THE HOUSE	"How many things by season season'd are To their right use and true perfection!"	218
TO LADIES AND AMATEURS	"I too have my vocation,—work to do"	249
THE ORNAMENT OF THE FUTURE	"In the coming by-and-by"	270

ART FOLIAGE FOR SCULPTURE AND DECORATION,

By J. K. COLLING.

SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED AND REVISED.

Containing 81 Plates, with Letterpress and numerous Woodcuts,
Royal 4to, Cloth. Price £2 2s.

The work is divided into three parts, consisting of—

1.—An Analysis of Form; being a comprehensive selection from all the best and most useful Geometrical Ornaments which have been used for Decoration in the various periods of Art, and in different parts of the globe; with an analytical description and comparison of their various and most interesting combinations

2.—A Series of original Designs for Foliated Enrichments suited to the various branches of the Ornamental Arts—including Stone and Wood Carving, Painted Decoration, Inlaying in Wood, Stone and Marble, Wall Papers, Metal Work, &c &c.

3.—An Appendix, being a new and further series of original Designs for Inlay and Carving in Stone and Wood, suitable for the use of the Artist or the Carver, accompanied by Letterpress and Woodcuts.

EXAMPLES OF ENGLISH MEDIÆVAL FOLIAGE AND COLOURED DÉCORATION.

Taken from Buildings of the Twelfth to the Fifteenth Century.

By J. K. COLLING.

76 *Lithographic Plates*, and 79 *Woodcut Illustrations*, with Text.
Royal 4to, Cloth, gilt top. Price £2 2s.

"We can cordially wish, and all but promise, success to a book which exhibits so much work that every student of architecture must admire and value, so well, and at such moderate expense."—*The Builder*.

GOTHIC ORNAMENTS,

Being a Series of Examples of Enriched Details and Accessories of the Architecture of Great Britain, taken from the Structures of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries.

By J. K. COLLING.

209 *Lithographic Plates*, nearly 50 of which are executed in COLOURS & GOLD,
2 volumes Royal 4to. Cloth. Price £7 10s.

DETAILS OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE,

Measured and Drawn from existing Examples of the Twelfth,
Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries,

By **J. K. COLLING.**

200 *Lithographic Plates*, 2 volumes, Royal 4to, *Cloth*. Price £5 5s.

AN ANALYSIS OF ANCIENT DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE .. IN GREAT BRITAIN.

By **F. T. DOLLMAN.**

161 *Lithographic Plates*, from Drawings and Measurements taken
on the spot,

ACCOMPANIED BY HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL
DESCRIPTIONS,

2 volumes, Royal 4to. *Half Morocco*. Price £5 5s.

EXAMPLES OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION :

Intended as an Aide-Memoire for the Professional Man and
Operative : being a Series of Working Drawings to a Large Scale,
exemplifying the Arrangements and Details adopted in carrying
out the several branches of trade requisite for Public and Private
Edifices.

By **HENRY LAXTON.**

Complete in 80 Parts, each containing 4 *plates*, atlas folio, Price 2s. 6d. per Part

Or, BOUND IN FOUR VOLUMES, *Half Morocco*, Price £12 12s.

REMAINS OF ECCLESIASTICAL WOODWORK.

By **T. TALBOT BURY**, Architect.

CONTAINING TWENTY-ONE ENGRAVINGS OF STALLS,
SEATS, SCREENS, BOOK-BOARDS, ROOFS, PULPITS, &c.

Royal 4to, *neatly half-bound*. Price 10s. 6d.

THE INFINITY OF GEOMETRIC DESIGN EXEMPLIFIED.

By **R. W. BILLING**.

40 HIGHLY FINISHED STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS, EXHIBITING
UPWARDS OF 200 FIGURES, WITH AN INTRODUCTION. 4to. *Cloth*, 10s. 6d.

This Series of Illustrations has five distinct objects.

The First is to carry a diagram to what would appear the possible limits of its varying power, and this has been exhibited in a hundred designs. But it is evident that the task of exhausting that power is impossible; for, like the power of letters in producing languages, or of notes in forming musical combinations, it is illimitable.

The Second is to exhibit the formation of a certain amount of designs upon diagrams belonging to old Tracery, as confirmatory of a proposition, "that upon any diagram an endless combination of design may be produced."

The Third relates to the mere change of parts in a given design producing new combinations.

The Fourth is to show the power of varying form by colour.

The Fifth is to demonstrate the possibility of varying form, without the alteration of any part of its original framework.

MONUMENTAL DESIGNS,

By **W. A. WADDINGTON**.

CONTAINING 200 EXAMPLES OF HEADSTONES, TOMBS, MONUMENTS,
IRON RAILINGS, &c.

Printed on 50 *Lithographic Plates*, Imperial 4to, in Portfolio. Price £2 5s.

THE TOWERS AND STEEPLES

DESIGNED BY
SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

A DESCRIPTIVE, HISTORICAL, AND CRITICAL ESSAY,

*With Illustrations of upwards of Fifty of Wren's Works, including
the already demolished City Churches,*

By **ANDREW T. TAYLOR, A.R.I.B.A., Architect,**

Demy 8vo. Fancy Boards. Price 4s. 6d. post-free.

"When I return from some foreign travel, and cross the railway bridge into Cannon Street, I feel a pride in the architectural beauty of the City of London, which is never lessened by contrast with what I have been seeing elsewhere. And to what, may I ask, is the beauty of this view owing? There is a magnificent river and a sublime bridge, but beyond and above these, a cluster of Towers and Steeples of so much variety of design, so skillfully treated, so picturesque from every point of view, as to afford unending delight."—The late GEORGE EDMUND STREET, R.A.

"Mr. Taylor not only describes and impartially criticises the Towers and Steeples, but supplies small sketches of them. His book well deserves to be widely recognised, for apart from the suggestiveness of the illustrations it is exactly the kind of guide which is needed by strangers who are desirous of studying Wren's works."—*The Architect*

"The sketches, plans, and sections given in the book have been made by the author on the spot, and though on a small scale appear to be trustworthy and accurately drawn."

In conclusion, the author pleads for the preservation of the steeples of Wren, and it is saying a good deal when we hear of so decided a Gothicism as Mr. Street, advocating the same cause. Mr Taylor's book is neatly printed and got up by Mr. Batsford, and we commend it to everyone who takes an interest in the history of our English Renaissance, and who requires a compendious handbook to the steeples of England's greatest Architect. As a record of many of the towers which have been taken down, and of others which are likely to disappear in a few years, the work has a special value to all Antiquaries.—*The Building News*

"Mr. Taylor has produced a very useful book, the illustrations of which are peculiarly interesting. These bring the chief features of Wren's work before the eye in a most convenient form, and though the book is small, it is a worthy monument to the genius of the great architect."—*The Antiquary*.

"Every student of Queen Anne architecture should possess this volume."—*The British Architect*.

"It was a wise thought to bring these together in the way now done by Mr. Taylor, and he has accomplished it in a manner that is highly satisfactory."—*The Reliquary*.

"Is of much more than passing interest. . . . The public generally will find plenty to interest them in the sketches of the existing and non-existing towers and steeples in London and elsewhere."—*The Graphic*.

SKETCHES IN GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND :

BEING THE FIRST SERIES OF "SKETCHES ABROAD," Made whilst
Travelling Student of the Royal Academy,

By **BERNARD SMITH, Architect,**

*Author of "Design and Sketches of Furniture in the Neo-Jacobean and
other Styles."*

32 Folio Plates, Photo-Lithographed from Pen and Ink Sketches by the Author.
Neatly bound. Price 25s.

The Sketches in this Volume comprise Views of Old Houses, Town Halls, Picturesque bits, Details of Wood and Metal Work, Furniture, Objets d'Art, Tapestries, &c., at Berne, Basle, Lucerne, Freiburg (Baden), Strasburg, Frankfort, Mayence, Bacharach, Andernach, Cologne, Heidelberg, Ratisbon (Regensburg), Wurzburg, Nuremberg, Munich, Vienna, Prague, Berlin, Lubeck, &c.

"SKETCHES ABROAD will not only be found very interesting as a comprehensive collection of Sketches, but as a practically useful series of suggestions in design. As a well-printed and moderately-priced book of Sketches, which cannot fail to be welcomed, we recommend Sketches Abroad."—*Building News*

"We think this recent addition to our folio of Sketches will be welcome to a large number not only of the profession, but also of the general public. The author has known what to sketch, and his geometrical drawing is well done."—*The British Architect*.

"Every page, in fact, has its suggestiveness; and as many of the subjects are from places which are outside the route usually followed by English tourists, the book may be said to have the advantage of novelty in its favour. . . . On the title page there is a view of Weissnichtno which would delight Herr Teufelsdröckh, and the expectation of picturesqueness which it raises is gratified as leaf after leaf is turned."—*The Architect*.

"Mr. Bernard Smith's dashing Sketches cast some decidedly sparkling lights upon the art which they are intended to benefit."—*Saturday Review*.

NOTES ON SKETCHING TOURS,

By **AN ARCHITECT.**

With Thirty-eight Illustrations, upon Seven Lithographic Plates.

Crown 4to., Paper Cover. Price 2s 6d. post-free.

"This is an able and a charming little book, and is likely not only to lead those who always sketched to sketch the more, but to make many sketch who ne'er did so before."—*Builder*.

"Mr. Taylor's little book is the record of many Tours in England, in Normandy, and in Belgium; he has roamed in a wise spirit, noting small things as well as great, and gives the results of his wanderings in a pleasant gossiping way, and with no lack of illustrations."—*Saturday Review*

"It is a good, cheap, and seasonable half-a-crown's worth. Students in search of a route may consult its pages with advantage."—*Building News*.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE.

By **W. GALSWORTHY DAVIE, Architect,***Gold Medallist Royal Academy, and Soane Medallist Royal Institute of British Architects.*NINETY LITHOGRAPHIC PLATES, OF WHICH SIXTEEN ARE
PRINTED IN COLOURS.Imperial folio, *Half Morocco, gilt.* Price £3 3s.Only 300 copies were printed, and A VERY SMALL NUMBER NOW
REMAINS UNSOLD.*This important Volume contains Details drawn to a large scale from the following Buildings, and is a valuable repertoire of Early French Architecture.*

Amiens Cathedral.	Dol-de-Bretagne Cathedral.
Andely (Le Grand).	Etampes, S. Gilles.
Auxerre Cathedral.	Gassecourt Church.
„ St. Germain.	Laon, S. Martin.
Bayeux Cathedral.	Laon Museum.
Beauvais Cathedral.	Le Mans Cathedral.
Boscherville, S. George's.	Lisieux, S. Pierre.
Bourges Cathedral.	Mantes Cathedral.
Chartres Cathedral.	Mont S. Michel.
„ Church of S. Pierre.	Noyon Cathedral.
Church of Notre Dame de l'Epine.	Poitiers and les Andelys.
Coutances Cathedral.	Reims Cathedral.
Chalons-sur-Marne, Notre Dame.	Sens Cathedral.
Dijon, Church of Notre Dame.	S. Quentin, Collegiate Church,
etc.	etc.

"We recommend not only students of architecture, but all masters and curators of architectural schools and libraries, to obtain the very excellent collection of working drawings that Mr. Davie has made during the last three or four years; and which Mr. Batsford, the publisher, now offers to the public in a volume well bound and well printed. . . . The artist has simply sought to show in line, and often depict in colour, the things that he saw; and, taking the book as a whole, we think that he has succeeded—has, in fact, given it a scientific value which a mere collection of picturesque sketches and perspective views, however admirable and perfect, can never afford to the architect or his pupils."—*Builder*.

"Drawn in a firm, bold, and yet precise manner, fit for the use of students of all sorts. . . . We are glad to receive prints of various studies in a learned school of beautiful Art, and trust other accomplished observers will follow Mr. Davie's example."—*The Athenæum*.

"The completion and publication in one handsome volume of Mr W. Galsworthy Davie's Sketches will be welcomed by many in the profession as a sort of supplement to the more comprehensive works of Messrs. Johnson, Nesfield, Shaw, and others. While going over different ground, Mr Davie has collected a few of those typical examples and details of Transitional and Early French architecture which his predecessors gave in more general form, and has produced them to a large and workable scale. . . . We can cordially recommend Mr. Galsworthy Davie's Studies in France as a valuable repertoire of Early French detail, in which the student may find much suggestion."—*The Building News*.

CHURCHES OF THE NENE VALLEY.

(NORTHAMPTONSHIRE).

By EDMUND SHARPE, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.

AND

J. JOHNSON & A. H. KERSEY, Architects,

112 Plates. Imperial 4to. Cloth, Gilt Top. Price £2 12s. 6d.

THIS Work consists of Illustrations of the Churches visited during the Northampton Excursion of the London Architectural Association, in 1872, and is divided into Three Parts.

The First Part is devoted to the illustration of the Nave Arcades or Ground-stories of these Churches, arranged in chronological order, so as to present a series of parallel examples extending through all the periods of Mediæval Architecture. These Plates, which are 60 in number, also contain the details of Carved work, and sections of Mouldings, incidental to these Elevations; the whole being drawn to one uniform scale, and, for the purpose of comparative study, being presented in a similar manner.

The Second Part contains Measured Drawings of the Doorways, Windows, Arcades, and Sedilia of these buildings, with Sketches of Details and Sections of Mouldings.

The Third Part consists of Perspective Views of the most remarkable Churches visited.

The whole of the Drawings have been prepared by Messrs. Johnson and Kersey, from original Sketches by themselves and other members of the party: and care has been taken to verify the accuracy of the drawings by comparing them, when finished, with the buildings themselves.

The descriptive letterpress was contributed by the late Edmund Sharpe, Esq., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., and is specially devoted to the illustration of the progress in the art of building during the Middle Ages, as exhibited in a series of small Parish Churches in a particular district, of which the greater part were erected during the century and a half that elapsed between A.D. 1150 and A.D. 1300.

"The book has been thoroughly well done, and will be valued for its thoroughness and reliability by all lovers of our national Gothic architecture."—*Building News*.

"... The book will take rank as one of the best of our text-books, and may well serve as an example to be imitated occasionally by some one possessed of patience and skill. The young men of the architectural profession who have got through their first lessons, may be told expressly that they cannot do better than obtain 'The Churches of the Nene Valley,' follow through the history by the aid of the excellent geometric drawings, and learn and practice for themselves in worthy actual buildings, the same method of analysis, which has so evidently given to others nice perceptions and strong delight in excellent work."—*Builder*.

"Those who respect the loyal execution of a serious purpose, and especially those who care for faithful and elaborate delineations and descriptions of beautiful architecture, will be grateful to the authors of this volume. It excites all the greater interest and the warmer thanks because it contains the last fruits of the labours of the writer whose name stands first on the title-page. A student of students, and among the most practical of men, the late Edmund Sharpe was a model writer on architecture; on all that he did the seal of his own searching spirit is found. . . . Throughout the book the drawings have been made and tested with honourable loyalty, and are as clear as they are faithful. The third part of the volume is so rich in noble examples, drawn in perspective, that we dare not trust ourselves to deal with them."—*The Athenæum*.

CHARITABLE AND PAROCHIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

By H. SAXON SNELL, F.R.I.B.A., etc.

Illustrated with 48 Lithographic Plates, and with Woodcuts

Of the Plans, Elevations and Details of various Hospitals, Workhouses, Infirmaries, Casual Wards, Schools, and such like Establishments, erected and designed by the Author; also containing various Extracts from Official Documents, giving information as to the Regulations laid down by Government Authorities for the erection of these classes of Buildings. This work will be found useful, not only to Architects, but to Public Boards contemplating the erection or alteration and enlargement of the Buildings under their control.

IMPERIAL QUARTO, CLOTH. PRICE £3 3s.

CONTENTS.

Infirm Wards—St. Marylebone Workhouse.
St. Luke's Workhouse.
St. Olave's Union Infirmary.
St. George's Union Infirmary.
Holborn Union Infirmary.
St. Marylebone Infirmary.
Design for a Workhouse Infirmary with Circular Wards.
Water Closets, Sinks, Baths, &c for Sick Wards.
Window Sashes for Sick Wards.
"Thermohydric" Fire-places
St. George's Union Workhouse
Metropolitan Convalescent Institution.
Casual Wards—St. Olave's Union
Casual Wards—St. Marylebone.
Lodgings for Houseless Poor—Nizhny-Novgorod.
St. Marylebone Temporary Casual Wards.

Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund,
Boys' School
Design for an Industrial School for 628 Children.
Design for Kensington District Schools.
Design for an Industrial School for 437 Children
St. Marylebone Northern Dispensary and Relief Station.
St. Marylebone Southern Dispensary and Relief Office.
Clerkenwell Mortuary
Hendon Union—Lunatic Wards.
St. Marylebone Swimming Bath.
Memoianda for Estimating Cost.
Extracts from Official Documents as to the construction of Hospitals, Workhouses, &c. &c.

"Mr. SAXON SNELL, who has had large experience in planning and designing buildings of the class indicated, has published what is a very useful and practical book. . . . There are several enlarged details of methods of warming and ventilation which are worth notice; and a very useful Appendix"—*The Builder*

"The plans and copious details offered by Mr. SNELL not only deserve attention on their own account, but have been largely proved in use. We recommend the book to all those who have to design or study the plans of barracks, prisons, and schools."—*The Athenæum*.

"If critics would study the fine volume prepared by Mr. SAXON SNELL, they would discover how much has to be provided for in a building for paupers. It represents modern ideas applied to one important department of work, and especially it exemplifies the extent to which sanitation can affect the plan of a building. . . . The establishments which are represented in Mr. SAXON SNELL's volume comprise Infirmaries, Workhouses, Casual Wards, Dispensaries, Schools, Convalescent Hospitals, Baths, &c. They are all taken from the London district, where institutions of the kind are subjected to a keener scrutiny than is possible in the provinces."—*The Architect*

"... The great value of the book (and it is a great value in the eyes of those who know what it is to run the gauntlets of Government officials and "knowing" committees) is, that it contains so much printed result of executed work. So far the work stands pretty nearly alone in its line, and will be indispensable to the well-furnished library."—*The British Architect*.

"Those who desire to study the problem of how to house large numbers of persons in the most economical manner, and those students who would learn something of designing large buildings, can have no better help than that afforded by Mr. SNELL's work."—*The Metropolitan*.

MODERN DOMESTIC BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Illustrated by PLANS, SECTIONS, ELEVATIONS, and COMPLETE
WORKING DETAILS OF A VILLA RESIDENCE,

TOGETHER WITH

A SPECIFICATION OF THE WORK IN EACH TRADE,

AND

A SUPPLEMENT on DRAINAGE, FIRE-PROOF FLOORS, IRON
GIRDERS, and WOOD and IRON ROOFS.

By **GEORGE ROBSON**, Architect and Surveyor.

With 61 Plates, Folio, Cloth. Price 36s.

THE purpose of this work is to present in a clear and simple manner, some of the best methods followed by the Architects of the present day in the construction of domestic buildings. The means adopted for conveying this information are believed to possess advantages not to be found in other works treating upon the subject; for the thorough and complete elucidation of every part of a building by means of carefully prepared drawings, must give the student a more perfect and comprehensive idea of the relations and bearings of the various matters entering into its construction, than he could obtain from the study of a number of isolated and disconnected details.

"By means of fifty-five sheets of drawings, large folio size, plans, sections, elevations, and working details, Mr. George Robson illustrates from top to bottom an ordinary villa residence in the vernacular style, thus giving the careful student a more perfect and comprehensive idea of the relations and bearings of the various matters entering into construction, than he could obtain from studying any number of disconnected details. The object of the author has been to present in a clear manner some of the best methods followed by architects of the present day in the construction of ordinary domestic buildings. The idea is a good one, and it has been very ably carried out, the drawings are very clear and accurate, and numerous varieties of doors, windows, and other fittings of the ordinary dwelling-house character are given, so as to make the details as comprehensive as possible within the scope of the book. It will make a good prize for successful students in our art schools in the class of Building Construction."—*Builder*.

"The work, in fact, is a complete analysis of a house in its practical details, and the student will acquire a more complete and comprehensive knowledge of ordinary house construction from Mr. Robson's book, than he could from consulting a dozen treatises on isolated branches of his profession. The fifty-five plates which illustrate the design embrace every detail of importance, and they are all drawn to intelligible scales. Mr. Robson's work on 'Domestic Building Construction' is one that may well take the place of a great many treatises on separate branches of construction."—*Building News*.

* * Approved by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum.

SKETCHES FOR COTTAGES AND OTHER BUILDINGS,

Designed to be constructed in the Patent Cement Slab System of
Mr. W. H. LASCELLES, from Sketches and Notes by

R. NORMAN SHAW, R.A.

Drawn by MAURICE B. ADAMS, A.R.I.B.A.,

*Containing 28 very beautiful Photo-lithographic Plates of Views, Plans,
and Sections,*

Imperial 4to. *Fancy Cloth.* Price 21s.

"In looking at some of the sketches, we may imagine we had before us some of the charming combinations of half-timbered work to be found in the counties of Shropshire and Sussex. . . . We have, therefore, satisfaction in recommending it to the consideration of all land-owners, speculators, and the profession generally. The Designs are suitable for any material."
—*Building News*.

ARTISTIC CONSERVATORIES AND OTHER HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS,

Designed to be constructed on the Patent System of Messrs.
MESSENGER & Co., from Rough Sketches by

E. W. GODWIN, F.S.A.,

And from Designs and Drawings by

MAURICE B. ADAMS, A.R.I.B.A.

Forty Beautiful Designs on 20 Fine Plates, with Descriptive Letterpress,
Oblong 4to, *Fancy Cover.* Price 6s. post-free.

"Those who are seeking for information of the kind of conservatory they may attach to their houses will find Messrs. Messenger's book an aid, and their attempt in a praiseworthy direction is worthy of a firm of their established reputation."—*Building News*.

"As a handbook to Conservatory Building 'Artistic Conservatories' may be considered quite above the average of handbooks. . . . We recommend all our professional readers who can afford, to purchase this little work, it will repay them for its suggestiveness alone. . . . All the plates are admirably drawn."—*The British Architect*.

"The work is an endeavour—an ambitious one, no doubt, but it must be admitted a highly successful one—to awaken in persons of taste, a desire for something more artistic in design than is usually attempted."—*Building World*.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS:

Their CONSTRUCTION, HEATING, INTERIOR FITTINGS, &c.
With REMARKS on some of the
PRINCIPLES INVOLVED, AND THEIR APPLICATION.

By F. A. FAWKES.

Foolscap 8vo. Cloth, with 123 Illustrations. Price 10s. 6d. post-free.

Synopsis of Contents:—

PREFACE.	BRICK-WORK.	PATHS.
INTRODUCTORY RE-	TIMBER.	CONDENSATION AND DRIP.
MARKS.	GLASS.	MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON
ASTRONOMICAL.	PAINT.	CONSTRUCTION.
THE SUN'S RAYS.	TRAINING	VARIOUS MODS OF HEAT-
INCLINATION OF ROOFS.	WIRES.	ING.
ASPECT AND SITE.	OPENING GEAR.	LOW PRESSURE, HOT-
LEVELLING.	STAGING.	WATER HEATING.
DRAINAGE.	VENTILATION.	WATER SUPPLY.
GROWING-HOUSES.	SHADING.	METEOROLOGICAL.
SHOW-HOUSES.	LIGHTING.	LEGAL.
GARDEN FRAMES, &c.	FORCING-BEDS.	INSURANCE.
SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS.	BORDERS.	

"We know of no book which contains so much initial information on the subject, and is more likely to lead to improvements. . . . We cordially recommend the book, as well to Architects, as to those of the general public who wish for the delights of a greenhouse or conservatory, and seek to know what would best suit their requirements"—*Builder*.

"It is the most complete book on the subject. . . . it is in fact a complete vade mecum for the Horticultural Builder, whether Amateur or Professional; and no one who pays attention to its teachings can make any serious mistake, either in planning or building his garden under glass"—*English Mechanic*

"The work is copiously illustrated, and every Horticulturist and Architect will find the treatise a useful summary of technical information and data"—*Building News*.

"It is thoroughly practical, dealing with everything, and throwing light on all difficulties, from the proper pitch of the roof to the question of tenants' fixtures. It is what it claims to be, and what no book has hitherto been, 'a link between the Architectural and Horticultural interests.'"—*Graphic*.

"Mr Fawkes' book is an encyclopædia of the subject. . . . The author never descends at unnecessary length on any topic, and he gives so much information that his book has a claim to be considered the standard work on the subject. We have seen a French book which costs as many pounds as Mr Fawkes' book costs shillings, although it does not contain a tithe of the suggestions"—*The Architect*

"We have gone carefully through the book, and must give it our meed of high praise. The matter of the book is broadly conceived; there is no discernible attempt to give it any trade bias. It is a treasury of general principles requisite to be known, and of an interesting and valuable character. It is copiously illustrated throughout, and brimful of suggestions that are the results of long experience. It is a book that well deserves to be popular among horticulturists, and we predict for it an extensive sale"—*Land and Water*.

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE AND ART OF SANITARY PLUMBING.

By S. STEVENS HELLYER,

Author of "The Plumber and Sanitary Houses."

Containing 325 pp., with 129 Woodcuts and Plates.

Crown 8vo, Cloth. Price 4s. 6d. post-free.

"Many people will agree that the plumbers want stirring up, and instructing in the scientific principles of their trade. Mr. Hellyer's lectures, delivered at the Society of Arts during last summer, did much good in this direction; and their appearance in book form should carry the practical lessons they embody into far wider circles. Generally, it may be said that they epitomise the most advanced scientific teaching of the day, in respect of ventilation, drainage, and sanitation generally. Technical instruction is afforded in a popular style adapted to the wants of working plumbers, and at the same time the addresses range over a variety of topics that are of interest to all who live in houses"—*Daily Chronicle*.

"Mr. Hellyer has accomplished the difficult task of producing a book on a sanitary subject which is readable throughout. He appears to possess the qualifications of a popular lecturer, and although the workmen to whom the course was addressed may have been familiar with much that was told to them, the subject was presented in so lively a manner that the oldest foreman could hardly be bored. Mr. Hellyer's book, which is full of suggestions and of information that is not commonly seen in print, deserves to be widely circulated among practical men. It has been published at a cheap rate"—*Architect*.

"Mr. Hellyer, we are glad to see, has published the course of lectures on sanitary plumbing which he delivered last year at the Society of Arts. They form a neat, readable little book, well illustrated, and ought to have, and no doubt will have, a wide circulation."—*Burkley*.

"Mr. Hellyer has a practical and intimate acquaintance with his subject, handles it well, and those who do not agree with all his opinions will readily admit that his lectures and previous books have done a great deal towards arousing public attention to the very important matter of plumbing."—*Building News*.

"We should wish that every plumber had the information of this work at his finger-ends. It is a thoroughly practical work, and such as may be understood by the journeyman as well as the master plumber. It shows the way to make our houses healthy, with the best form of traps and apparatus to enable us to do so."—*Illustrated Carpenter and Builder*.

"Mr. Hellyer's latest book on house sanitation deserves to be regarded with unqualified approbation. It is nicely got up, it is abundantly illustrated, and being practical in the best sense of the term, it cannot but be of inestimable service to the plumber, while in helping him it must necessarily benefit the community in general, whose health is to a very great extent at his mercy."—*Land*.

"Any house owner will do well to have a copy of this book for the advice given, and the numerous illustrations will be of infinite service to him, and save his pocket if he values his property and the lives of his tenants."—*Metropolitan*.

"We believe the book will be read with interest, and take rank as an authority on the subject."—*The Sanitary Engineer*.

THE PLUMBER, AND SANITARY HOUSES.

A Practical Treatise on the Principles of Internal Plumbing Work ; or the best means for effectually excluding Noxious Gases from our houses.

WITH A CHAPTER ON COWL TESTING.

By **S. STEVENS HELLYER.**

SECOND EDITION, greatly enlarged, with 23 Lithographic Plates, and 119 Woodcut Illustrations. 8vo. Cloth. Price 10s. 6d. post-free.

"It would be superfluous to say more about a work the principal defect of which is that it advocates a style of work so excellent, and so far beyond the mental powers of the ordinary old-fashioned plumber, that some trouble will no doubt be incurred by those who insist on Mr HELLYER's rules being put into practice. But there is nothing advocated, after all, that is not suitable to the requirements of ordinary life in cities. *To all about to build a house we would say, Buy Mr. Hellyer's work, and read it*"—*The Engineer*.

"We should be glad if every plumber in the kingdom would buy the book ; this would give a good sale to Mr. HELLYER, and a good lift to Sanitary Plumbing,"—*The Builder*.

"Altogether we can recommend Mr. HELLYER's book in its enlarged form, as heartily as we did the first edition. It is thoroughly practical, and eminently readable, and it is, in fact, a volume which every householder would do well to possess and study."—*Engineering*.

"If all working Plumbers had Mr. HELLYER's book off by heart, and believed in it, we should have comparatively little need to warn householders of their dangers in unsanitary houses,"—*The British Architect*.

"Exactly what it pretends to be, a practical treatise on the principles of internal plumbing work, and the best means of excluding noxious gases from our houses. Since Mr. HELLYER gave forth in a first edition his sensible hints and suggestions, the plumbing at Buckingham Palace, Marlborough House, and a great number of noblemen's and gentlemen's houses in all parts of the country as well as in London, has been overhauled and perfected on the principles which were therein laid down."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"A second edition has appeared of Mr. HELLYER's exhaustive volume on internal plumbing work, which exposes ruthlessly the many dangers incident to the old-fashioned systems, and points out the proper way of avoiding them. If the author is at times too sweeping in his condemnations, that is a fault on the right side."—*Saturday Review*.

"Unquestionably the best manual of Plumbing practice yet published. Architects, Plumbers, Builders, and Householders, who read it carefully, will surely gain thereby."—*The Sanitary Engineer*.

"The book is well got up, is nicely printed, and profusely illustrated, and is likely to be of service to Builders and Health Officers, whether medical or otherwise."—*Lancet*.

A TREATISE ON

SHORING AND UNDERPINNING,

AND GENERALLY DEALING WITH

RUINOUS AND DANGEROUS STRUCTURES.

By **CECIL HADEN STOCK,**

Architect and Surveyor.

Numerous Illustrations on 10 *Lithographic Plates*, Demy 8vo. Cloth.

. . .

Price 4s. 6d. post-free.

"Mr. Stock has done something to supply a manifest want in the literature of practical architecture and surveying. . . . The author deserves every credit for having been the first, we believe, to produce a separate work on this subject, which is so important at present when so much rebuilding of old streets is going on; and there is no doubt that his book will be of practical use in calling the attention of young architects especially to the subject, and also as an assistance to them in preparing—

‘For the pass-examination at the Institution,’

(to adapt a line from a well-known operetta), as the methods described are those which are in vogue with the metropolitan surveyors at present, and represent therefore exactly what the aspirant for a surveyorship is required to learn"—*The Builder*.

‘The treatise is a valuable addition to the practical library of the architect and builder. Mr. Stock’s little treatise will serve also another purpose: it will supply a useful guide to those requiring to pass the new examination of the R. I. B. A., and the author has, with this intention, made his compilation as comprehensive as possible. We heartily recommend it to all readers.’—*Building News*.

"It is a practical work on a subject that has been much overlooked. It illustrates and describes the processes of underpinning and shoring, and how they are carried out in the present day, and the rules involved in them. It is a most useful work, and comes into the every-day practice of a London architect"—*Illustrated Carpenter and Builder*

"The book is one that every architect and builder should keep on his desk for consultation in emergencies, a period when most work of this kind has to be carried out."—*Metropolitan*.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOUSES.

Consisting of SIXTY-SIX VIEWS AND PLANS of recently erected
MANSIONS, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, PARSONAGE HOUSES,
FARM HOUSES, LODGES AND COTTAGES,

With Sketches of Furniture and Fittings, and a Practical Treatise
on House Building,

By **W. WILKINSON**, Architect.

SECOND EDITION.

Royal 8vo., Cloth Gilt. Reduced to 12s. 6d. Published at 25s.

The following are the Buildings illustrated:—

- CHADLINGTON HOUSE, Oxfordshire, built for the late James Haughton Langston, Esq.
WOOTTON HOUSE, Oxfordshire, built for John Rowland, Esq., cost about £3007.
BIGNELL HOUSE, Oxfordshire, built for the Misses Tyrwhitt Drake, cost about £5500
HOUSE AT BUONAS, CANTON ZUG, Switzerland, built for M. Ch. de Gonzenbach Escher
HOUSE ON NORHAM MANOR, Oxford, built for T. F. Dalin, Esq., M.A., cost about £3150
HOUSE AT EASTLEACH, Gloucester, built for T. S. Bazley, Esq., cost about £3000
BRUSHFIELD HOUSE, near Bicester, built for F. J. Staples-Browne, Esq., cost about £3600
HOUSE ON WALTON MANOR, Oxford, built for the late Edwin Butler, Esq., cost about £1180.
HOUSE ON NORHAM MANOR, Oxford, built for T. G. Cousins, Esq., cost £1735.
HOUSE AT OXFORD, built for G. Ward, Esq.
THE VICARAGE HOUSE, Linton, Hereford, built for the Rev. E. Palin, cost £2051.
THE VICARAGE HOUSE, Swanbourne, built for the Rev. M. D. Malden, cost £1200.
THE RECTORY HOUSE, Upper Heyford, Oxford, built for the Rev. C. B. Mount, cost £2260
FARM HOUSE at Upton, built for Miss Yonde, cost £1390
FARM HOUSE at Old Warden Park, Bedfordshire, built for J. Shuttleworth.
FARM HOUSE at Newbald, Yorks, built for the Rev. Canon Jefferies
FARM HOUSE at Whittlebury, Buckingham, built for the Right Hon. Lord Southampton, cost
£1295.
FARM HOUSE at Claydon, Buckingham, built for Sir Harry Verney, Bart., cost £1235.
FARM HOUSE at Brightwell, built for Capt. Norton, cost £1700.
FARM BAILIFF'S HOUSE and Dairy at Longleat Park, Wilts, built for the Most Noble the
Marquis of Bath
FARM BAILIFF'S HOUSE at Havering Park, Essex, built for D. McIntosh, Esq.
KEEPER'S LODGE at Bagley Wood, Berkshire, built for the President and Fellows of St. John's
College, Oxford, cost £562
KEEPER'S LODGE, KENNELS, &c. at Broadwell Grove, Oxfordshire, built for W. H. Fox, Esq.,
cost £1200.
KEEPER'S LODGE AND PHEASANTRY, on the Astrop Estate, Oxfordshire, built for Sir W. R.
Brown, Bart., cost £497.
KEEPER'S LODGE at Kirtlington Park, Oxfordshire, built for Sir Henry W. Dashwood, Bart.
ENTRANCE LODGE at Middleton Chevey, Northamptonshire, built for Miss Horton, the Lady
of the Manor.
ENTRANCE LODGE at Bignell, built for the Misses Tyrwhitt Drake, cost £300.
ENTRANCE LODGE at Warneford, near Swindon, built for the Rev. J. Warneford, cost £230.
COTTAGE at Hatherop, Gloucester, for T. S. Bazley, Esq.
PAIR OF COTTAGES, at Bourton, Oxfordshire, built for his Grace the Duke of Marlborough,
cost of the pair £300.
PAIR OF LABOURERS' COTTAGES at Southleigh, Oxfordshire, built for the late Major Sibthorpe,
cost of the pair £280.
PAIR OF LABOURERS' COTTAGES, at Odington, built for F. J. Staples-Browne, Esq.
LABOURERS' COTTAGES, at Taunton and at Steeple Aston, built for F. J. Staples-Browne, Esq.,
and the Rev. J. B. Brooks.
LABOURER'S COTTAGE, at Shirburn Castle Estate, Oxfordshire, built for the Right Hon. the
Earl of Macclesfield.
ALMSHOUSES (SIX) at Witney, built for the trustees of Holloway's Charity, cost £725.
ALMSHOUSES (FIVE) at Eastleach, Gloucester, built for T. S. Bazley, Esq., cost £920.
Interior View of—HALL—DINING ROOM—DRAWING ROOM—LIBRARY—BEDROOM.

MR. BANISTER FLETCHER'S VALUABLE TEXT BOOKS.

THE METROPOLITAN BUILDING ACTS;

A Text Book

For Architects, Surveyors, Builders, Clerks of Works, &c.

COMPRISING—

The Act XVIII. and XIX. Vict., cap. 122 (1855);
 The Amendment Act 1878;
 The By-Law passed October 1879;
 The General Orders published in 1880 by the Metropolitan Board
 of Works;
 The Rules and Regulations now in Force; and
 THE METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT AND BUILDING
 ACTS (AMENDMENT ACT, 1882).

With the most recent Legal Decisions,

Illustrated with numerous Coloured Plates, showing the thickness of walls,
 Plans of Chimneys, Shop Fronts, Openings, and Recesses. Also Part I. of
 the Act in Tabulated Form, for easy reference.

Crown 8vo, Cloth. Price 6s. 6d. post-free.

"A portable volume giving the text of the Metropolitan Building Act, with notes of legal decisions and all recent legislation, was much wanted by the profession in the metropolis, and we are glad to inform our readers that such a volume has just been prepared by Mr. Banister Fletcher. . . . Facilitating reference are the plates of wall thicknesses illustrating the schedules, as a glance suffices to show the proper thicknesses of walls of certain prescribed lengths and heights; nor can we overlook the very handy abstract of the Act, given in a tabular form at the beginning. . . . Mr Fletcher's text-book will be found a useful digest of the Act, and the various amending Acts and By-laws in operation in the metropolis, and will be a welcome addition to the office library of the architect and surveyor."—*Building News*

"Mr. Fletcher's book will be found to have great utility, and a study of it may save architects and builders from many annoyances. There is an abstract of the sections of the Acts which might advantageously be also printed separately in a more portable form; the diagrams are clear and accurate, and there are copies of by-laws, notices, and other documents. It is also convenient to have parts of different Acts which are related brought together, as is done in this book."—*Architect*.

"The difficulties experienced by architects in defining the meaning of these Acts must be very much lessened, if not altogether removed, by the digest which Mr. Fletcher has compiled. As the outcome of long experience and careful study of the complications of building by-laws, it cannot fail to be as really useful in its purpose as the author's other works. When needful to the illustration of legal points, cases heard in the various metropolitan courts are introduced, and a most valuable feature of the work is the plentiful interspersion of diagrams, more particularly those referring to party walls. Mr. Fletcher's work is clear and concise in the treatment of its subject, and as a handy and reliable book of reference should not be found wanting amongst the necessary useful books that comprise an architect's or surveyor's library."—*British Architect*.

Mr. BANISTER FLETCHER'S VALUABLE TEXT BOOKS (continued).

QUANTITIES :

For Architects, Surveyors, Builders, Clerks of Works, &c.

In Tabulated Form, explanatory of the best methods adopted in the measurement of Builders' Work, and containing many useful Hints and much valuable Information for the Surveyor, copiously *illustrated*; also Tables of the various Trades and for the Measurement and Valuation of different Materials, with Tables of Constants for the Valuation of Labour, Comparative Tables of different Countries, &c., and a Complete Index for ready reference. The Third Edition Revised, and containing the following Supplementary Chapters — I. Cubing; II. Forms of Fair Bills; III. Priced Schedules; IV. The Law.

THIRD EDITION, *Revised and Enlarged*, Crown 8vo. Cloth.

Price 6s. post-free.

"A good treatise, by a competent master of his subject . . . Will doubtless be as successful as Mr Banister Fletcher's other text-books."—*The Building News*

"A safe, comprehensive, and concise text-book on an important technical subject, by Mr Banister Fletcher, already well-known as a reliable guide in other technical matters, and who we venture to think will have earned some very enduring and good repute by this little work on Quantities. This book is well illustrated by woodcuts of such portions and details as cannot well be explained without. . . . We imagine few surveyors or architects' shelves will be without it."—*The British Architect*.

"Amongst the many works waiting review at our hands, the above unpretentious but valuable book merits attention, as of the greatest practical value to carpenters and joiners, treating as it does of a subject by no means too well understood by practical hands"—*The Illustrated Carpenter and Builder*.

LIGHT AND AIR :

A Text Book for Architects and Surveyors.

Showing in a Tabulated Form what constitutes Ancient Light, how the right is acquired, how the right may be jeopardised, how the right may be lost; injuries to Ancient Light for which there is no remedy; relative position of servient and dominant Owners, also methods of estimating Injuries; and further, what the Surveyor of the dominant Owner will try to prove and special points to which the Surveyor of servient Owner should direct his attention, with outline of matters necessary to be remembered in preparing for the Trial. TOGETHER WITH THE FULL LAW REPORTS OF THE MOST RECENT CASES ON THE SUBJECT, and illustrated by examples taken from some of the latest Cases in which the Author has been engaged.

With 12 Diagrams, Crown 8vo. Cloth. Price 6s. post-free.

"Mr. Fletcher's Text Book is by far the most complete and practical we have seen, and the professional Architect and Surveyor who may be called in either by dominant or servient owner will do well to fortify himself with it, for he will find the elements of all the legal definitions and decisions he is in need of, and a practical exposition of at least one mode of determining the amount of injury inflicted."—*Building News*.

"A handy work, clearly and concisely written."—*Builder*.

Mr. BANISTER FLETCHER'S VALUABLE TEXT BOOKS (continued).

COMPENSATIONS :

A Text Book for Surveyors, in Tabulated Form.

CONTENTS :

The Varieties of Damage for which claims may arise—Various Classes of Property—Points to be observed in Surveys—Notices to Treat—Nature of Damage for which Claims can and cannot be sustained—What Property can be compulsorily taken—When Entry on Property can and cannot be compulsorily made—Of Goodwill and Stock—and of the various Legal Methods of Settlement of Disputed Claims. Together with full and explicit Instructions on the Methods of Valuing, and of making Claims; with Comments on Cases arising under the Metropolis Local Management and Metropolitan Buildings Acts. The whole given in a Practical and Comprehensive form, supplemented by a copious Appendix, containing many useful forms and precedents, and also Tables for the Valuation of Freeholds, Leaseholds, Reversions, and Life-Interests.

Crown 8vo. *Cloth.* Price 5s. post-free.

MODEL HOUSES FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

SECOND EDITION, to which is added

“SANITARY HINTS, OR HOW TO KEEP THE HOME
HEALTHY.”

13 *Lithographic Plates*, 8vo. *Cloth.* Price 6s. post-free.

A Review of the Defects of existing Model Lodging Houses, and containing Registered Designs for Model Houses from which Buildings have been erected by the Author; together with Registered Plans for the Adaptation of existing Dwelling-houses for letting in Flats. To which are added many useful Hints to Investors in small House Property, on Purchasing and Management; and a general view of the necessary Clauses which should be contained in a new Act of Parliament.

MR. BANISTER FLETCHER'S VALUABLE TEXT BOOKS (continued).

ARBITRATIONS.

A Text Book for Surveyors, in Tabulated Form.

CONTENTS :

What Matters may be submitted to Arbitration—Of the Submission—Of Revocation—Who may Arbitrate—Powers of the Arbitrators—Of Joint Arbitrators and Umpires—Of Evidence—Of the Award—Of Costs and Charges—Advice to Plaintiffs and Defendants—Appendix of Forms.

Crown 8vo, *Cloth*. Price 5s. post-free.

DILAPIDATIONS.

A Text Book for Architects and Surveyors, in Tabulated Form.

Showing who are liable for Dilapidations, and the extent of the liability of Lessors, Lessees, Tenants at will, Tenants by elegit, Statute, Merchant, or Staple Tenants in fee simple, Tenants in tail, Tenants for life, Tenants for years without impeachment of Waste, Mortgagor, Mortgagee in Possession, Yearly Tenants, Tenants in common, and Joint Tenants, Rights of Coparceners; also what are Dilapidations, and Waste—and further, fully instructs the Surveyor how to take and value them. To which is added the duties of Surveyors, including a Table of the most recent Legal Cases, and illustrated throughout by Examples drawn from the Author's *own papers*, and latest Legal Decisions.

Crown 8vo, *Cloth*. Price 5s. post-free.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, on the 10th of each Month,

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Now ready. Price 1s. each, sent free by post.

THE ESTIMATOR'S JOURNAL.

Containing Cash Prices of Materials required by Builders in estimating, Net Trade Lists, London Sub-soils, Vestry Charges, Water Companies' Rates, &c. &c.

W. KNOTT, Printer, 26, Brooks Street, Holborn.

